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The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,844 New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY. 1886.
L RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	19th Nov.
— SIAM	3041	500	R. F. Briscoe	26th „
L VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	3rd Decr.
M PESHAWAR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	10th „
L CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	17th „
— ASSAM	3038	500	J. P. Hassall	24th „
L ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	31st „
M BOKHARA	2944	500	C. K. Edwards	7th Jan.
L HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	14th „
— GWALIOR	2733	500	R. W. Haselwood	21st „
L SURAT	3142	550	W. J. Nantes	28th „

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets are issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1886.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	E. G. Stead	26th Nov.
MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	10th Decr.
NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	24th „
THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	7th Jan.
GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	21st „

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly reduced rates, all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, November 16, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
„ to Marseilles „ 520, „ 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Nov.	1st Jan. 1887
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Dec.	20th Jan.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Dec.	10th Feb,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
D. BALDUINO	5,000	12th Nov.
BORMIDA	4,000	10th Dec.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 22, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

1886.
s.s. BELGRAVIA... 5,000 480 Capt. G.C. Boothby 25th Nov

Passengers by s. s. "Belgravia" can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

s.s. VICTORIA	3,358	480	Capt. Wm. Russel	4th Dec.
s.s. NUBIA	3,550	480	Capt. T. Knox	14th „
s.s. PERSIA	3,550	480	Capt. R. Hutchison	25th „
s.s ROUMANIA	3,387	480	Capt. J. Harris...	8th Jan

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, November 2, 1886. Agents.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR PASSENGERS s.s BELGRAVIA FOR MARSEILLES.
Sailing 25th November punctually.

ATTENTION is invited to this favourite steamer offering a Splendid opportunity to passengers desirous of avoiding the Bay of Biscay.

Passengers can be booked by sea to Marseilles or Glasgow, also to London [overland from Marseilles on through tickets from Bombay.]

The Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess and the refrigerating room insure unlimited supply of ice throughout the voyage.

W. A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Anchor Line.
Bombay November 16, 1886.

STEAM DIRECT FROM GLASGOW TO BOMBAY.

THE SUBSCRIBERS DESPATCHED in October from Glasgow to Bombay (without calling at Liverpool) the high classed Steamers "Crown of Arragon" 2,256 tons and "County of York" 2,282, and other Steamers will follow at short intervals.

Freight for Box and Bale Goods 12s. 6d. per ton measurement and primage.

Other Cargo at equally moderate rates.

BROWNE & WATSON,
16, Bothwell Street, Glasgow.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms:—

6	per cent per annum subject to	18 months	notice of withdrawal
5½		12 „	
5		9 „	
3½		6 „	

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and furthe particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Elphinstone Circle.

STRAY LEAVES from JAPANESE PAPERS.

THESE leaves are almost as soft as silk, although very tough, and are made of the finest materials, entirely free from Chemicals which are used in the bleaching of Paper, and are confidently recommended as the best article ever produced for the Bath Room.

Per Volume, 12 Annas.

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SPONGES!! SPONGES!!!

KEMP & Co., Ld., have now in Stock at their three Establishments a splendid and varied assortment of SPONGES, specially selected by Mr. D. S. KEMP. The quality is exceptionally fine and the Prices exceedingly low, and KEMP & Co. can state with confidence that a better consignment has never reached Bombay.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED.

NURSERY REQUISITES.
FOOD WARMERS,
Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 10-8.
ETNAS,
Rs. 1-8, Rs. 2.
"NAPOLEON" SPIRIT STOVES,
Complete with Kettle, Rs. 2.
PUFF BOXES.
A great variety of elegant designs in Wood, Marble, Porcelain, Terra Cotta, White Metal, &c.
Prices from Re. 1.
BABY'S SOAP,
Delicately Perfumed.
Per cake 6 as.; Per doz. 3-12.
INFANTS' FOODS.
Pure Condensed Milk.

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Fort, Cumballa Hill and Byculla.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 19th Nov., 1886, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on MONDAY, 22nd November, (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,942 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 17th November, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on THURSDAY, the 2nd December, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 20th November at 5 p.m.
S.S. "HENZADA".2,078 „ on or about 8th December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, November 16, 1886. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 8, post free.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, published monthly.—Ans. 4.

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BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

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CHRISTMAS CARDS!

A LARGE STOCK of Pretty and New Designs to select from.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

STILTON CHEESE.

New Season's supply to hand.
Price, Re. 1-4 per lb.
In prime condition. Weight 7 to 8lbs.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
IMPORTERS OF STORES, WINE MERCHANTS, &c.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FOODS AND DIETETIC PREPARATIONS FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

		Rs.	a.
ARROWROOT, Bermuda	1 lb. tin	1	12
„ Speed's, East Indian	1 lb. „	0	13
BARLEY, Robinson's Patent	1 lb. „	0	10
„ Fine Pearl	2 lbs. „	0	9
BENGER'S SELF-DIGESTIVE FOOD		1	4
BRAND'S ESSENCE OF BEEF ..2 oz. tins 1-4; ½lb. tins		2	4
Do. do. MUTTON. 2 oz. tins 1-8; ½lb tins		2	8
Do. do. CHICKEN „ 1-12 ...	„	3	4
Do. CONCENTRATED BEEF TEA	„	1	8
Do. do. MUTTON BROTH	„	2	4
Do. do. CHICKEN BROTH	„	3	8
CORN FLOUR ... in Pkts. 8 as.; in 1 lb. tin		0	10
GROAT'S Robinson's Patent	1 lb. tin	0	10
GELATINE, Nelson's, in 1 and 2 oz. pkts.	per oz.	0	4
HARD'S INFANT'S FOOD		0	11
ISINGLASS, Russian, Fine cut	per doz.	0	15
LIEBIG'S INFANT'S FOOD } Savory		0	10
„ „ „ } and Moore's	per doz.	7	0
MACCARONI, Finest Genoa	2 lbs. tin	1	9
MELLIN'S FOOD	per bot. 15 as. and	1	10
NESTLE'S MILK FOOD		1	2
OATMEAL, Best Scotch	2 lbs. tin	0	10
REVALENTA ARABICA, 3s. 6d. tin		2	8
ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS	per tin	2	4
„ RUSKS	per tin	2	0
SAGO, Finest Pearl	2 lbs. tin	0	8
SWISS MILK, "Milk Maid Brand"	per tin	0	7
„ „ „	per doz.	5	0
TAPIOCA, Best clean white	2 lbs. tin	0	10
VERMICELLI, Finest Genoa	2 lbs. tin	1	9

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
DISPENSING AND OPERATIVE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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CLOTH BOUND EDITIONS.

	Rs.	a.
No. 15 Long Narrow 8vo., a week in an opening, 7½ by 3 inches	1	10
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No. 18 Pocket Diary	1	10
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No. 37 Folio Universal Diary, a week on a page, interleaved with blotting paper 12¾ by 8	0	12
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No. 33 Quarto, a week in an opening, with space for Sundays, 10 by 8	1	0
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No. 32 Do. do. interleaved with blotting paper	1	4
No. 31 Folio Foolscap size, a week in an opening, with space for Sundays, 12¾ by 8	1	0
No. 31 Do. do. interleaved with blotting paper	1	12

Leather Cases with lock and key for Diaries.

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IMPORTERS OF ALL KINDS OF STATIONERY.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

HISTORY OF THE PARSIS

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THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION, AND PRESENT POSITION,
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
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2 Vols., Rs 16—Postage 9 Annas.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row,

TREACHER'S "GLENLIVET." WHISKY.

IS a blend of the finest HIGHLAND WHISKIES of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.

Rs. 24-0 per dozen.

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EXTRA LIGHT "VERY DURABLE." FELT HATS.

"WEST END SHAPES."

"Immense Choice."—BLACK & COLORS—The Latest productions.

VERY MODERATELY PRICED.

HOAR & CO.,{ HATTERS, &c. }BOMBAY.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS.

JUST RECEIVED

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL CONSIGNMENT OF OUR CELEBRATED

MODEL WATCHES FOR INDIA

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THEY are now in stock in sizes for Ladies and Gentlemen, and may be obtained in either PLAIN, POLISHED, ENGINE TURNED and CHASED cases, open face, hunting and cut-hunting.

It is no rare occurrence in our establishments to hear persons say as follows when bringing one of these MODEL WATCHES for cleaning. "I have had this watch in use for the last 18 years, it has been the most wonderful timekeeper, and even now though it is old, I would not part with it for what I paid."

We have continued to improve these watches where improvements was possible, and oare confidently assert that our new supply is of a still higher quality then the former nes.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDERABAD.

EXTENSION OF THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

THE PROPRIETOR has the pleasure of announcing that through the kindness of the landlord an IMPORTANT EXTENSION to the Great Western Hotel has been constructed and will be OPEN IN A FEW DAYS.

The Extension consists of a new wing, which will enable the Hotel to accommodate ONE HUNDRED RESIDENTS. The new rooms face the South-West, and overlook the Maidan the Apollo Bunder, the Bandstand, the Harbour and Back Bay.

They are fully OPEN TO THE BREEZE, have an UNRIVALLED VIEW, and are provided with Verandahs, front and rear.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

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35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

"NEW GOODS" 1886-87.
SPECIAL "JUBILEE" PRODUCTIONS } FOR THE SEASON.

Departments.		Departments.
TAILORING, SHIRTS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, SCARFS, COLLARS, HATS, HELMETS, UMBRELLAS, WALKING STICKS.	IMMENSE CHOICE OF HIGH CLASS GOODS MODERATELY PRICED THROUGHOUT OUR ESTABLISHMENT.	TRUNKS AND BAGS, BLANKETS, RUGS, MAUDS, PILLOWS, SHEETS, TABLE LINEN, TOWELS, TOILET REQUISITES.

OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST IS NOW AVAILABLE.

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GRAND SQUARE SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,

MANUFACTURED TO ORDER, EXPRESSLY FOR INDIA, BY
R. LIPP & SON OF STUTTGART.
FURTHER SHIPMENT JUST TO HAND.
PRICE RS. 650, NETT CASH.
Packing in Tin-Lined Case, Rs. 25.

TRICHORD SEMI-GRANDS
RS. 1,300, NETT CASH.
GUARANTEED TO WITHSTAND THE SEVEREST TEST OF CLIMATE.

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WATCH MANUFACTURERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c.

THE AGENTS FOR DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
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MANUFACTURING GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS.
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PRECIOUS STONE AND PEARL MERCHANTS.

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CLOCK AND CHRONOMETERS, NAUTICAL AND OTHER SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED, ADJUSTED, AND RATED.
ENAMELLING, ELECTROGILDING, PLATING AND NICKELING, MUSICAL BOXES, BINOCULARS, TELESCOPES, &c.

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.—BRANCH AT POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S COGNAC

SHIPPED in five qualities, older and more mature than the generality of Brandies shipped to India.

Four Star and Three Star qualities are Fine Old Cognacs, needing no recommendation from us.
Two star quality is a most excellent Brandy, though comparatively new.
The quality we distinguish as "Monogram" brand is remarkably good at its price, suitable or admixture with Ærated Waters.

Four star...Rs. 41-8	Three star...Rs. 36-4.
Two star ... „ 33-4.	One star ... „ 30-0.

Monogram Rs. 27-0.

A parcel of sample bottles forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.
The Brandies also in bulk and in Jars of two and four gallons.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.
BOMBAY.

FANS.

THE CHOICEST NOVELTIES.

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE CO-OPERATIVE STORES, LD.,
BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE FAVOURABLE—PRICES REDUCED.
MEMBERS Charged at Wholesale Rates for single articles.
PUBLIC AND THE TRADE may purchase ½ dozen of any one article at the Reduced Wholesale Rates.

		Per tin. Rs. a. p.	Per doz. Rs. a. p
Jams, Plum, Lemon, Gooseberry, and Apple Do. Strawberry, Raspberry, Damson, Greengage, Raspberry and Currant, Black Currant	1 lb. tin	0 7 0	4 14 0
Do. Apricot Cherry	„	0 9 0	6 0 0
Do. Tasmania Assorted	„	0 6 0	4 2 0
Jellies, Black and Red Currant	½ lb. tin	0 6 0	4 2 0
Do. do.	1 „	0 10 0	7 2 0
Do. Apple	½ „	0 7 0	4 11 0
Marmalade, Orange	1 „	0 6 0	4 2 0
Do. do.	2 „	0 10 6	7 8 0
Do. Lemon	1 „	0 7 0	4 11 0
Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk		0 7 0	4 14 0
Oatmeal, Moir's Aberdeen	2 lb. tin	0 10 0	6 12 0
Do. Morton's Scotch	„	0 9 0	6 0 0
Pearl Barley	„	0 9 0	6 0 0
Arrowroot, West India	1 „	0 8 0	5 4 0
Robinson's Pat, Barley and Groats	1 „	0 10 0	6 12 0

BACON AND CHEESE.

On cut.......13 annas; Wholesale.......12 annas per pound.

MEDOWS-STREET, FORT, AND CUMBALLA HILL.
W. J. ESSAI, MANAGER.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE,

BOTTLED BY
Messrs. EDWARD & JOHN BURKE,
PURE, BRIGHT AND SPARKLING.

THE FINEST AND MOST AGREEABLE TONIC IN THE WORLD.

This ALE will be found the best in the market.

Quarts, per doz., Rs. 6-4; Pints, per doz., 4-4.

A special Consignment just received from the above celebrated Bottlers.

Also Burke's Bottling of Guinness's Stout.

AGENTS,
PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.
Bombay Address, Oriental Bank Buildings, Rampart Row, and Medows-street.

WHISKY.

SCOTCH.

		Per dozen.	
CARLTON, 11 years old, finest imported	Rs.	41	8
Do. 5 years old, grand Whisky	„	37	8
GRAND OLD HIGHLAND	„	36	0
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S in square bottles	„	28	8
"SPECIAL RESERVE" Glenlivet	„	26	4
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, our own blend	„	25	12
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET	„	24	0

IRISH.

D. W. D., three Shamrocks	Rs.	29	8
Do. one Shamrock	„	27	4
FINE OLD, our own blend	„	25	12

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

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OPPOSITE G. I. P. RAILWAY TERMINUS.
WEBB'S ROYAL MARIONETTES!
EVERY EVENING at 9 o'clock.
IN THEIR REFINED AND WONDERFUL PERFORMANCES.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Grand Transformation Scene, with Beautiful Mechanical Effects, and Lime Light.
Every Convenience and Accomodation for Ladies and Gentlemen in Reserved Seats and First Class.
REDUCED PRICES.—Rs. 2, 1, Annas 8 and 4.
Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

THE FIRST OF A SERIES OF
PAROCHIAL CONCERTS
will be held in
S. PETER'S BOYS SCHOOL, MAZAGON,
on THURSDAY, 25th inst., at 9 p.m.

NOTICE.
QUADRILLE PARTY.

OWING to the success of the Quadrille Party held last FRIDAY, at the Hotel de Europe, 44 Parel Road, Byculla, by general request, another will be held on FRIDAY, the 19th instant.
Tickets to admit one Gentleman and two Ladies, Rs. 2.
Dancing at 9 p.m.
A Splendid String Band will be in attendance,

T. A. M. C.

BOMBAY TO HAVRE DIRECT.

THE Splendid Passenger Steamer "CLAN GRAHAM," 3.000 tons will sail for Havre direct, on or about the 25th instant.

The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for Comfort. Separate music and smoking-room. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

For particulars as to rates of passage, &c., apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, November 15, 1886.

VERY FEW REMAINED!
LADY REAY'S PATTERN
18-CARAT GOLD ALBERT CHAINS,
Weighing 7½ tolas,
Price, Rs. 210, each.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART.
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

CHRISTMAS
AND
NEW YEAR CARDS.
AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
From As. 2 to Rs. 5 each.

MORENAS & Co.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
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JUST UNPACKED,
ENGLISH CONFECTIONERY.
Boiled Goods, Drops, Jujubes, Pestilles,
25 kinds, &c., &c.
From Ans. 12 to Re. 1-8 per lb.

MORENAS and CO.,
ICE CONFECTIONERS.

JUST UNPACKED,
CHOCOLATE.

Yellow	Wrappers	¼	lb. Packet
"	"	½	" "
Green	"	½	" "
Lilac	"	½	" "
Pink	"	½	" "
White	"	¼	" "

Chocolate Nougat, Blank.
" " Hard.
" Almonds.
" Montel Nougat.
" Drops.
Croquettes.
Chocolate Sticks.

MORENAS AND Co.,
Wine and Spirit Merchants,
15, MEDOWS STREET.

JUST UNPACKED,
PRUNES,
In Tins.
CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS,
In Bottles.
FRUITS IN BRANDY.
FRUITS IN SYRUP.

MORENAS & CO.,
Importers of French and English Confectionery,
15, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

GENERAL AVERAGE PER AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS s. s. VORWAERTS.

THE s. s. VORWAERTS from Hongkong bound to Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay and Trieste, having broken her shaft in the China Sea, was towed by the AMPHITRITE to Singapore, where the entire cargo was landed and transhipped; the Bombay cargo has been forwarded to this Port per s. s. AMPHITRITE, shortly expected, (18th instant), consignees by the Vorwaerts are requested to call at the office of Messrs. Lidbetter and Stead, average adjusters with their Bills of Lading and Invoices of Shipments, to sign the average bond, and will be required to pay a deposit on account of general average of thirty per cent. on the invoice values of their respective shipments, before delivery of the same to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent,
Austro-Hungarian Lloyds,
S. Navigation Company.

Bombay, Nov. 15, 1886.

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS will be received up to noon on the 30th November for the supply to this Company during the month of December 1886, of 1,000 tons of TEAK TIMBER to the following specification.

"To be well seasoned Moulmein or Rangoon teak in straight square logs, in quality full Indian first-class without holes, shakes or wens."

"The logs to be at least 18 feet and not exceeding 30 feet long and from at least 12 inches square and upwards, and to average at least 37 cubic feet per log."

The price is to include delivery either at the Company's Basin, Colaba, or at the Company's Locomotive Depôt, Parel, or, the price for the delivery at either to be separately stated.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.

General Offices, Fort, Bombay, November, 15, 1886.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS CO. LIMITED.
ધી નીઊ ઈસ્ટ ઈંડીઆ પ્રેસ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the TWELFTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of December 1886, at 3 p.m. to transact the following business, *viz.*:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts and Balance-sheet for the year ending 30th September 1886.
2nd.—To declare a Dividend.
3rd.—To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1886-87, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ઠાં૦ મુલજી જેઠાની કુાં૦
i. e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 17th Nov. to 1st Dec. 1886, both days inclusive.

Bombay, Nov. 16, 1886.

RE JEHANGEER GUSTADJEE, Deceased.

NOTICE.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees" and Mortgagees Powers Act 1866. Notice is hereby given that All persons being creditors of or otherwise having any Claims upon or against the Estate of JEHANGEER GUSTADJEE, late of Bombay, Parsee, who died at Bombay on or about the 8th day of September 1886, and Probate of whose Will was granted on the 13th day of November 1886 by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to NUSSERWANJEE JEHANGEERJEE WADIA, JAMSHEDJEE ARDASHIR DALAL, and MANOCKJEE JEHANGEER GUSTADJEE, the executors named in the Will of the said deceased, are required to send to the said executors, addressed to the undersigned at his office at Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, particulars of their Claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased on or before the 20th day of December 1886. At the expiration of such time the executors will proceed to pay the legacies and bequests contained in the said Will having regard only to the Claims of which they shall then have notice—All persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased, or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said executors.—Dated this 15th day of November 1886.

JEMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA,
Solicitor for the said Executors.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.,
HAVE ON HAND
'XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS
(*LATEST DESIGNS*)
'XMAS STATIONERY.
DOLLS, DOLLS, DOLLS.
TOYS, TOYS, TOYS.
WALKING STICKS.
STATIONERY, STATIONERY.
CARD AND INDOOR GAMES.
PLAYING AND BEZIQUE CARDS.
PHOTO. ALBUMS AND FRAMES.
FANS, FANS, FANS.
PURSES AND POCKET BOOKS.
CHUBB'S CASH, PAPER, DEED AND DESPATCH BOXES.
CHUBB'S PATENT PAD, DRAWERS, CUPBOARD AND PEDESTAL LOCKS.
LEATHER DESPATCH BOXES.
STATIONERY CASES.
INKSTANDS AND INK BOTTLES,
LADIES' COMPANIONS.
OPERA, FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES.
MAPPIN AND WEBB'S PENKNIVES AND SCISSORS.
READING AND LOOKING GLASSES.
CALL BELLS, CALL BELLS.
BEST ENGLISH AND FORIEGN PERFUMERY.
PERFUME LAMPS.
SMELLING AND TOILET BOTTLES.
SPONGES AND SPONGE BAGS.
HAIR, TOOTH, NAIL AND SHAVING BRUSHES.
COMBS, COMBS, COMBS.
FILTERS, FILTERS, FILTERS.
EYE GLASSES AND EYE PRESERVERS.
MICROSCOPES, BAROMETERS, AND THERMOMETERS.
MEDICINE CHESTS.
&c. &c.

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

WANTED—An English or Eurasian LADY, acquainted with Hindustanee, for a First Class Parsee Dramatic Company. Apply, by letter, to "NATUCK" care of this office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow.—This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

LADIES' REQUISITES! Plush Companions, Plush and Leather Hand-Bags, in great variety. Parasols, a nice assortment, with Lace and Lining. Prices Cheap. SHROFF BROTHERS.

WALKING STICKS, Hazel Straw, Orange, Oak, Olive, Cherry, Wangee, Cactus, Black Thorn, &c., from Re. 1. Silver mounted, for Presentation, &c., from Rs. 2-12

THORPE & Co.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

TOHPACA.—The Gentlemen's Brace, TWO Attachments instead of SIX Buttons superseded, disconnected in a second. Rs. 2-12 per pair.

THORPE & Co.,
Hosiers, Glovers and Outfitters,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

GLOVES—Gent's White Kid, Rs. 2-4. Best White French, Rs. 2-12. Lavender, Rs. 3 per pair.

THORPE & Co.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

GENT'S GLOVES, Lavender and White, Sewn Black, Very Best French Kid, Rs. 3-4 per pair.

THORPE & Co.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

WANTED, an HOSPITAL ASSISTANT for the Bombay Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary. Pay according to qualifications.

TONGA AND PONIES, Price Rs. 500, a capital bargain. FOR SALE, as the owner has suddenly left his District. Ponies quiet and used to Saddle. Apply to "X.E.," Byculla Club, Bombay.

INDIAN—INDIAN—INDIAN—Indian Views. Christmas and New Year's Cards, with Greetings in eight beautiful lines at the back. Prices very cheap, at STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, are only those that are manufactured and made by the Singer Manufacturing Co. (formerly I. M. Singer & Co.) They can be had for cash or on hire. 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

WANTED—A Good BOOK-KEEPER, for our Office, at Ranpur. Salary Rs. 50 to 60. WHITTLE & Co., Veeramgaum.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 8; postage, 1 anna.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

WANTED—A BANDMASTER for the 8th Regiment, Bombay Infantry, at Rajkote. Apply, stating terms, to the Band Secretary.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

TO LET—The THIRD FLOOR of HOUSE No. 6, Hornby Row, well exposed to the sea. Apply to FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE, No. 6, Hornby Row.

'KRUG'S CHAMPAGNE.'—Private Cuvee Extra Sec. Rs. 50 per dozen, as used at the Yacht Club and sundry Messes. Apply THOS. H. MOORE and Co.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-row.

JUST ARRIVED—Best selection of Hand-made Ceylon Linen Lace of latest patterns, different sizes and fancy colours. Address, U. L. Juan de Silva, Mody Bay Road.

NOW PUBLISHED.—A MANUAL, OF THE DISEASES OF INDIA, with a compendium of other diseases, by Surgeon-General MOORE, C.I.E. 2ND EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LOOSE TEETH & TENDER GUMS.—A perfect cure for this painful disease (Pyorrhœa alveolaris). Apply to T. H. STEPHENS, Dental Surgeon, Bareilly, N. W. P.

"SWEATERS" Knitted Lamb's Wool for Gentlemen when playing Tennis, Cricket, or Boating, Rs. 5 each, special value. The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Church-gate corner.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £549,974-10-10 Stg.

JUST RECEIVED—A Fresh Consignment of Flower and Vegetable Seeds for the Cold Season in Splendid condition by PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

ROYAL LIFE BRANCH.—Large reduction in rates for Life Assurance from 1st. January, 1886. This will also apply to present Policy-holders.—THOS. H. MOORE, and Co., Agents.

GENT'S PATENT DANCING PUMPS and for the EVENING WEAR, by the best London makers Rs. 13-8. Also Patent Oxford Shoes Rs. 14. BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

WANTED—New or Second-hand English Landau and Brougham in good order, suitable for a single horse; also Arab horse about 14-3 hands, young and sound, for above. Apply to "A. B.," care of this paper.

WOODCUTTING and ENGRAVING—Advertisement and printing blocks of any design. Also Crests and Monograms of every description carefully engraved and stereotyped.—H.A. GEYER and Co., Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs, Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets, All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

TWEED SUITS.—All wool, a splendid assortment just opened out, a rare opportunity, from Rs. 14-8 to 25 S. B. Coat and Trowsers, a stylish fit guaranteed.—Y. A. LACKA and Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors, Fort.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, Mason and Stone-cutter by trade, who will work himself and direct others how to work. None need apply, but those who served apprenticeships above. Apply, by letter only, to "X. Y. Z," *Bombay Gazette.*

TO LET—The FIRST FLOOR premises, opposite the Esplanade Hotel and next door to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, at present Messrs. Marcks and Co.'s Pianoforte Saloon, suitable as a dwelling house or office. Apply to MARCKS & Co., Limited.

NEW REGISTERED, ALL WHITE, BLUE LINED, WROUGHT IRON ENAMELLED WARE.—Cups and Saucers, Soup and Dinner Plates, Meat, Baking and Curry Dishes, Milk Jugs, Teapots, Tumblers, &c., &c. For illustrated price list, apply to J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

BUTTER SCOTCH, Plaited Rock, Almond Hardbake, Cokernuts, Sugared Almonds, Conversation Lozenges, &c., at PEARSE'S, Apollo-Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE FREEHOLD LANDED PROPERTIES SITUATE AT NOWSAREE AND BOMBAY.

Under the direction of Peerozsha Rustomjee Mogrelia, Jamsetjee Rustomjee Mogrelia, Cowasjee Rustomjee Mogrelia, Ruttonjee Rustomjee Mogrelia, Cookibai, and her husband Cursetjee Eduljee, Perozbai, widow of Pestonjee Mottabhoy, Veerbaijee and her husband Nowrojee Ardesir, Chandanbai, daughter of Rustomjee Cowasjee, deceased, and her husband Fuckeerjee Jowajee, Eduljee Nowrojee, and Hormusjee Eduljee, (the heirs and legal representatives of Rustomjee Cowasjee Mogrelia, (also called Bottlewalla), deceased, and also by order of Navazbai and Eduljee Nowrojee Mogrelia, widow and son respectively of Nowrojee Jeevajee Mogrelia, and the said Fuckeerjee Jeevajee Mogrelia, Cowasjee Mottabhoy Mogrelia, for himself and as Guardian of Ardesir Pestonjee Mogrelia, Framjee Muncherjee Tumboli, Ruttonbai, and her husband Nanabhoy Hoosunjee, (eight of the surviving heirs and legal representatives of Jewajee Cowasjee Mogrelia, also called Bottlewalla), deceased, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction in six lots at the places hereinafter mentioned on the 17th day of November, 1886, and the 18th day of November 1886, the following very valuable freehold properties:—

LOTS No. I. and V. will be sold at 4 p.m., THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th November, 1886, at the rooms of the undersigned at No. 5, Apollo Street.

LOTS No. II. III. IV. and VI. will be sold at 4 p.m., TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 18th day of November, 1886, on their respective premises, viz., as to Lot II. at the oart Dhusawady or Coolywady, on the north side of the Colbhat Road, near Chira Bazaar, as to Lot III. at Wanka Mohla, as to IV. at Wanka Mohla, and as to Lot VI. at Oartabash Street, on the Pallow Road.

In case the sale of any one or more of the last mentioned Lots shall not have been effected on the said 18th day of November, the sale will be continued at the same hour and in the same places respectively on the following day:—

LOT No. I.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the north side of Wachapoora Street, in the Cusba Nowsaree, in the Gaekwar's territory, which was purchased by the late Hormusjee Maneckjee Mogrelia, the grandfather of the said Eduljee Cowasjee, Jewajee Cowasjee and Rustomjee Cowasjee, (all since deceased), in his lifetime, from Bai Muckai, the daughter of Homjee Sookle Assa, and heir of Bhikajee Heerajee Marga, and Peesijee Bhikajee Heerajee, and Assajee Bhikajee Heerajee, and bounded on the east by the vacant ground, next hereinafter described, on the west by the property belonging to the estate of Muncherjee Hormusjee Mogrelia, on the north by a public passage, and on the south by the Wachapoora Street aforesaid, which premises were formerly in the occupation of the late Shapoorjee Burjorjee Paruck, deceased, but are now in the occupation of his family, and all that piece or parcel of vacant ground situate on the north side of the Wachapoora Street, in the Cusba Nowsaree, in the Gaekwar's territory, and containing by admeasurement 38 Guz. in length and 13 Guz. in breadth, and bounded on the east in Punch Hathree Bazar, on the west by the abovedescribed premises, on the north by a public passage, and on the south by the Wachapoora Street aforesaid, which piece of ground forms the compound of the above described property, and was formerly in the occupation of the said Shapoorjee Burjorjee Paruck, deceased, and is now in the occupation of his family.

LOT No. II.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with a dwelling house or a chawl of 4 compartments standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the north side of the Colbhat Road, in the oart called Dhusawady *alias* Coolywady, at or near Chira Bazar, containing by admeasurement 84 square yards or thereabout, and bounded on the east by a public passage or street, called Wanka Mohla, on the west by the property of Eduljee Ruttonjee Veajkhora, on the north by the property hereinafter described as Lot III., and on the south by the Colbhat Road aforesaid, and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue of Pension and Tax under No. 225, and were formerly registered in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 25, afterwards under No. 69, but are now registered under No. 68, and were lately and are now in the occupation of the trustees of the Parsee Punchayat and other tenants.

LOT No. III.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with a dwelling house standing thereon, situated without the Fort of Bombay, on the west side of the Wanka Mohla, also near Chira Bazaar, containing by admeasurement 289 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east partly by the Wanka Mohla, or street aforesaid, and partly by the premises hereinafter fourthly described, on the west partly by the property of Eduljee Rustomjee Veajkhora, partly by the property of Awabai Jemsedjee Soortey, widow of Rustomjee Pestonjee, and partly by the Market, called Chira Bazar, belonging to Balloo Miya Pathan, on the north partly by the property of Hormusjee Eduljee Madon, and partly by the premises hereinafter fourthly described, partly by the aforesaid property of the said Byramjee Cursetjee Desai, and partly by Wanka Mohla, or street aforesaid, and on the south partly by the above secondly described property, partly by a sweeper's passage, (which sweeper's passage affords access and leads into the sweeper's passage, in the southwest corner of the premises now in description, and partly by a Wanka Mohla or street aforesaid, and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue for pension and tax under No. 225, and were formerly Assessed in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 26, but are now Assessed under No. 70, and were lately and are now in occupation of Mr. Bezonjee Cursetjee Lilanwalla.

LOT No. IV.—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, situate on the west side of Wanka Mohla or street aforesaid, near Colbhat Road, also near Chira Bazaar, without the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring 127 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue for pension and tax under No 225, and bounded on the east by the Wanka Mohla or street aforesaid, on the west and south by the above thirdly described property, and on the north by the property of Byramjee Cursetjee Desai, which said land was formerly in the possession of Rustomjee Cowasjee, and Maneckbai, widow of the late Furdoonjee Framjee Poonakur, and Motibai, widow of Framjee Eduljee Poonakur, deceased, and the mother of the said Furdoonjee Framjee, deceased, and is now in the possession of the family of Jewajee Cowasjee and Rustomjee Cowasjee.

LOT No. V.—All that piece or parcel of fazendari land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house of three compartments standing thereon, together with the outhouses and well thereto belonging and adjoining, situate in Sona Khether, on the west side of Dhunjee Street, also called Mohta Mohla, near Moombadevi, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by recent admeasurement 315 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by Dhunjee Street aforesaid, on the west by a gully or sweeper's passage, on the north by the house formerly of Burjorjee Hormusjee, but now of Burjorjee Pestonjee Mistry, and on the south by the property of the late Moteebai, widow of Framjee Nusserwanjee Battliwalla, and now in possession of Dorabjee Pestonjee Mewawalla, which said house was formerly registered in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 49, but is now registered under No. 47, and was lately and is now in the occupation of the respective families of the late Rustomjee Cowasjee, Jeewajee Cowasjee, and their tenants.

LOT No. VI.—All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and premises standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the west side of the Oartabash street, on the Pallow Road, containing by admeasurement 153 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east partly by a public passage, and partly by the property formerly of Paul Domingo, but now of Mr. Charles Cook, on the west partly by the house late of Joseph de Souza, but now of Limjee Manekjee, and partly by the property formerly of Paul Domingo, but now of Mr. de Souza, and on the north partly by the property lately belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Paul Domingo, but now of Mr. de Souza, and partly by the property of Mr. Charles Cook, and on the south by the Mohomedan Burial Ground, which said house was formerly registered under No. 15, but is now registered under No. 13, and was formerly in the occupation of Lawrence Pereira, but is now in the occupation of B. Rodrigues and other tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods, grain and cotton sweepings, waste paper, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wari Bunder.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, sweepings, waste papers, &c., &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of a large quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

On FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Godown of Messrs. RALLI BROTHERS, Rampart Row, Fort, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, consisting of dhotees of various sizes, shirtings, madapolans, Jacconets, mulls, chints, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned, four cases of painted tin canisters for tea and sugar.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong English built London.
1 strong second-hand office shigram.
1 handsome strong built mail phaeton.
1 do. fast trotting grey Arab horse, 14-2, goes in single and double harness, very quiet.

On SATURDAY, the 20th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church-gate-street, Fort, the fixtures and furniture of the shop lately occupied by the WARSAW HAIR-CUTTING SALOON, consisting of assorted pomade, hair oil, lime juice and glycerine, pier glasses, show cases, hanging punkhas, glass-door cupboards, &c., &c.

Full particulars will be given hereafter and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell of Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Sorabjee Rustomjee Dalal, deceased, pursuant to the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 3rd June 1881, the following landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, measuring 16 feet in breadth and 80 feet in length, or thereabouts, be the same more or less, registered by the Collector of Pension and Tax under old No. 127, new No. 1,013, old Survey No. 75, and new Survey No. 8,167, with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house and building standing thereon, assessed by the Commissioner of Municipal Taxes, formerly under No. 52 and now under No. 200, situate on the west side of and fronting towards Breach Candy or Girgaum Road and opposite Cheera Bazaar, without the Fort, in the island of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the said Breach Candy or Girgaum Road, on the west partly by the property of Kessow Madhowsett, and partly by the property of Trimbuck Wiswanath, on the north by the property of Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, and on the south by the property of Sorabjee Muncherjee Gorwalla, now in the possession of Mr. Joomabhoy Laljee, and which said dwelling house and premises was formerly in the possession of Byramjee Nusserwanjee Suntookwadia, the former mortgagee thereof, and is now in the possession of the present mortgagee thereof.

For particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Chalk and Walker, Solicitors for the mortgagee, at their office at Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, November 17, 1886.

NOTICE

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,

Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full remittance.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.—CONTINUED.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 7, Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, very rich crockery and glassware, handsome large size pier glasses, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, very rich table ornaments, rich Persian and Brussels carpets handsome Hink's patent duplex table and hanging kerosine lamps, a handsome mahogany full size billiard table by Thurston with balls, cues, &c., a handsome English-built circular fronted miniature brougham a strong high wheeled stylish English-built dog-cart, handsome grey Arab horse, 5 years old, fast and good action, goes in single harness, a handsome chestnut Arab horse 14-3, 4 years old, sound and very fast in single harness, &c, the property of E. S. GUBBAY Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On a day to be fixed hereafter Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 152 Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, firstrate pictures, &c, &c., the property of T. J. Ward, Esq., changing his residence.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 7th November, 1886.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

SALE OF VACANT GROUND.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises a piece of vacant ground, situated opposite Thacore Dewar temple in Carelwady lane, admeasuring 78 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the east by the property of Nusserwanjee Curras, on the west by the property of Nowrojee Dhunjeebhoy Cooka, on the north by Carelwady Lane, and on the south by sweeper's passage.

The annual ground rent is 12 annas and 2 pies.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE COMMISSARIAT STORES.

Under instructions from the Executive Commissariat Officer, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Barracks, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., a quantity of Commissariat stores, returned by corps and hospitals, &c.

SALE OF TEAK SQUARES, POSTS, RAFTERS AND SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon, Darookhana, by order of Hajee Lall Mahomed Hajee Abdool Rahman,—

About 150 tons teak squares, posts, rafters and scantlings, of various sizes.

In lots to suit purchasers.

UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR FANCY WOOLLEN CLOTH.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms without reserve,

3 cases superior fancy woollen cloth for coats, trousers and suits, just received per s. s. Lawada, consisting of brown and black fancy diagonal, fancy tweed, indigo, nap, olive, drab and green diagonal overcoating, green fancy worsted, check worsted coating, woaded black solid fancy worsted, woaded solid twill worsted, indigo blue solid fancy worsted, woaded black superfine corkscrew, Scotch tweed, Scotch treble mill'd check tweed, Scotch fancy suiting, fancy check worsted, coating Oxford and brown wove worsted, fancy check coating, black and white coating, striped worsted, light drab olive, light grey and blue, grey fancy check worsted, fancy check, tweed, &c.

The pieces, which are from 7 to 10 yards in length, will be sold singly to suit all buyers, and are now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 20th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 10, Victoria Road, Byculla, the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, China flower vases, kerosine-oil table and hanging lamps, handsome oleographs, Brussel's carpets, &c., the property of Surgeon-Major DUCKWORTH.

Full particulars will be given in to-morrow's paper, and the property is on view,

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLING'S.

On TUESDAY next, the 23rd, Inst., at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon, Darookhana, by order of Mr. Jainarayen Sittaram.

S. S. Chilka.

200 Tons Teak Scantlings of various sizes, marked C. M. in circle, P. S. H. M.

In small lots to suit purchasers.

Also on account and at the risk of Gunny Sullaman.—tons teak scantlings 3 by 2.

HIGH COURT.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 27 of 1886.

Chandraseker Venaeck, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, residing at Dadysett Agiary Road, without the Fort of Bombay, being a minor under the age of 12 years by his next friend, Moreshwur Bappujee.. Plaintiff.

vs.

Vejbai, widow of Sha Ramjee Luckmichund, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, residing at Bhat Bazaar, Mandvi, Venaeck Sudanund and Ramchunder Venaeck, also of Bombay, Hindoo inhab'tants, residing at Dadysett Agiary Road, outside the Fort of Bombay.. Defendants.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises under and by instruction of Messrs Wadia and Ghandy, attorneys for the plaintiff, Mr. Khunderao Morojee, attorney for the defendant, Vejbai, and Mr. Janardhan Gopal, attorney for the defendants, Vinaeck Sudanund and Ramchunder Vinaeck, under a decretal order made on the 24th day of June 1886 in the above suit

All that piece of pension and tax land, situate at Khumballa Hill, in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 3,576 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2,991, new No. 2,023, old survey No. 71 and new survey No. 7,108, and bounded on the east by the vacant piece of ground of Muncherjee Framjee Cama, on the west and north by the vacant piece of ground of Trimbuck Jugonnath, and on the south by a vacant piece of ground of Sorabjee Jeejeebhoy.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the Auctioneers, or to the aforesaid attorneys for the plaintiff and defendants.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 79, Meadow Street, Fort, opposite the Paper Currency Office, the valuable and handsome neat French-polished blackwood and teakwood and satinwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet toned rosewood square pianoforte by Soundy and Co., handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Hink's patent duplex table and hanging lamps, first rate pictures, handsome wall lamps with mirror glasses, real Persian and Brussels carpets, &c., the property of T. DREWET. Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN 1ST CARPENTER STREET WITHOUT THE FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFOD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Nathoo Tekajee, the surviving partner of the firm of Gema Kusrajee, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Damoder Ragoonathjee Mudan Damoder, Balkrishna Damoder and Anundrao Damoder (insolvent,) and Gunpat Damoder, the mortgagors, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 17th day of March 1874,

All that piece of Government ground together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the south side of 1st Carpenter Street, in the sub-district of Booleshwar, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 97 and five-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of Nathoo Kowba, on the west by the house of Narrayen Hurichundjee, on the north by the 1st Carpenter Street, and on the south by the sweeper's passage, registered by the Collecter of Land Revenue under No. 16861 and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 22,

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE of Landed Property in 1st Carpenter Street, without the Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 5 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Nuthoo Tekajee, the surviving partner of the firm of Gema Kusrajee, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Damoder Ragoonathjee (an insolvent) and Chundroobai, wife of the said Damoder Ragoonathjee, the mortgagors, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 1st day of July 1875,

All that piece of Government ground, together with the message or dwelling house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the southern side of 1st Carpenter Street, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 21 and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1683, containing by admeasurement 87 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of Gunnoba Narraenjee, on the west by the house of the said Damoder Ragoonathjee on the north by the said 1st Corpenter Street, and on the south by the public passage.

For further particular and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the concerned.

On account and at the risk of Mirally Currumsey ex s. s. Cascapedia.

M C } —3224-5—2 cases cotton wicks.
M P & Co. } — 64 1 cask tea cups and saucers.
Ex s.s. La'poora.
85 86 2 cases cotton wicks.

On account and at the risk of Allarakhia Suchoo ex s.s. Brankelow.

K A S
M P & Co. }—77—1 case cups and saucers.
K A S—91-92—2 cases burners and collars.
K A S
M P & Co. }—1 4 cases lanterns.

On account and at the risk of Hajee Tyeb Adam ex s.s Clan Munroe.

H T H A
M P & Co. }—866—1 crate painted bowls.
H T H A—53 and 58—2 crate rice dishes.
Ex s.s. Ravenna.
H T A
M P & Co. }— 3 cases glassware.

On account and at the risk of Rahimbhoy Cassum ex s.s. Atrato.

R C
M P & Co. }—93-91—2 cases cotton wicks,

On account and at the risk of Abdool Hoosein Rahimbhoy, ex s.s. Altmore.

A H R }—55-58—1 cases lanterns.
M P & Co. }—92—1 case burners and collars.

On account and at the risk of Mahomedally Ebrahim,
Ex s s. Altmore.

M E
M P & Co. {—105-8—4 cases hurricane lanterns.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, November 17, 1886.

SWIFT & FARROW.
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mofussil Company, Limited, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of November, 1886, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Registered Office of the Company at Rampart Row, Bombay, to pass the following special Resolution, *viz.*—

That at the end of Article 48 of the Articles of Association of the Company there be added the words following, namely,

"Notwithstanding what is hereinbefore contained, any Claimant of a Share upon any grounds whatsoever may at the sole discretion of the Board be registered and entered as the Holder thereof on the Register, if the Board shall so think fit; and any such, Claimant shall produce such evidence, as the Board may think sufficient, and shall give such security or indemnity as may be called for."

By Order of the Directors,
ARTHER HUSON,
Chief Agent.

Bombay, November 9, 1886.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.,
(Grammo and Iablochkoff Patents)
AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld.,
(Edison and Swan's Patents)
SPIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld.

WE have been appointed agents of the above Companies, which comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe. Large stocks with latest improvements on hand and arriving constantly.

PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

F. FISCHER AND CO.
Agents for India.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STANDARD IRON WORKS, STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments.

The International, Fisheries, Healtheries, Colinderies, Exhibition Po Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c., &c., &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. These Steam Engines require no fuel but kerosine oil. Do not require the attendance of an Engineer. Can be seen at work at the *Bombay Gazette.* THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

BALTIC STEEL WORKS
(J. Beardshaw & Son.)
JOSEPH WAINE AND CO.
(Imperial Padlock Works.)
THOS. WRAGG AND SON
(Drainage pipes, &c.)
STOCKS IN HANDS.

F. FISCHER & Co.
Agents for India

CIE. DES CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT,
CIE. DES PARCELAINERIES DE SARREGUEMINES.

THESE manufactories, the most important in the world, are opening at the end of November a depot in Bombay.—The finest crystal glassware, Porcelain and earthenware, bronzes and mirrors ever imported in Bombay.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

ON and after the 18th instant, the POONA, KOREGAON SECTION of the West Deccan Line will be OPENED for the conveyance of goods and passengers.

The Up Train will leave Poona for Koregaon at 7-40 a.m. arriving at Wathar at 1-10 p.m. and at Koregaon at 2-40 p.m. The Down Train will leave Koregaon at 12-20 p.m., Wathar at 2-5 p.m. and arrive at Poona at 6-50 p.m.

For further information respecting arrival and departure at intermediate Stations, etc., etc., see Company's Time and Fare Tables and Goods Tariff at the Stations, or apply to the Traffic Manager, Dharwar.

G. M. STEWART, Agent,
S. M. Railway.

Dharwar, November 4, 1886.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Bombay Castle, 27th October 1886.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
No. 86.

THE following Notice by the Government of Ceylon is republished for general information:—

"His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to direct that the following Notice to Mariners be published for general information.

By His Excellency's Command,
CECIL C. SMITH,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo, October 8, 1886.

Notice is hereby given that on and after November 1, 1886, until February 28, 1887, a Red Buoy with the words 'Torpedo Buoy' painted on it, and a red flag on the top, will be placed at the entrance to Trincomalee Harbour between Ostenburg Point and Little Sober Island, and 250 yards from the latter.

The water in the triangle formed by the Red Buoy, N.E. Head of Great Sober Island and Clappenburg Point, will be obstructed by mines.

All vessels should pass between the Buoy and Ostenburg Point.

H. S. CLIVE, Lieut.-Colonel,
C. R. E., Ceylon.

Colombo, October 7, 1886."

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,
M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Brigadier-General,
Secretary to Government.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice that the FIFTH SESSIONS of 1886 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on SATURDAY, the twentieth day of November next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein that they are to attend at the time and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the Limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 29th day of October, 1886.

W. WORDSWORTH,
Sheriff of Bombay.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street.

REAL MANILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
"Cavite" Brand,
Extra fine quality and size,
The finest production of the Manillas and Choicest Importation of the Season,
Carefully selected by Mr. Neuberg's special Agent at
MANILLA.
"PRIMA, PRIMA QUALITE"

No. 1 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 90 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 5.

No. 2 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 60 per 1,000
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 2 CHEROOTS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8,

No. 3 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 40 per 1,000.
Per Box of 200, Rs. 9.

FLOR DE JAVA CIGARS.
(The only original)
SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED.
MILD, MELLOW AND FREE.

		Per 1,000	Per box of 100
FLOR DE JAVA,	"COQUETAS"	Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do.	"TRABUCOS"	" 35	" 4 0
Do.	"ROYALS"	" 40	" 4 8
Do.	"ATALANTA"	" 45	" 5 0

Please note, the above are not to be confounded with other Java Cigars obtaining elsewhere.

Samples forwarded on Application.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE

A PAIR of Iron GREY WALERS, go well in Double and Single Harness, viz:—
A Mare 5 years old, 15-1½.
A Gelding 4 years old, 15-2½.
Been in India one year, believed perfectly sound. Open to Veterinary Examination.
Apply to

LUDHA EBRAHIM & Co.,
East Street, Poona.

WM. LANCASTER ACCRINGTON.
(J. Drewet, 27, Apollo-street, Bombay.)
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE IN INDIA.

MAKERS of the best Cotton Spinning and Weaving Machinery, including Looms, Folding Machines, and Cloth Presses. Latest improvements! Most successful Patents! Greatest perfection in Cotton Machinery attained. Estimates, plans and particulars on application. The erection and completion of entire Mills undertaken.

"THE GLEN."
The Oldest Highland Whisky Extant,
AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS.
TURNBULL & WOOD, LONDON.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, AND PERTH, N.B.
Sole Agents Punnett & Co., Bombay.
Godowns: Bruce Lane.
Price per doz. qts. Cash, Rs. 25.

EVERLASTING INKSTAND,
NO INK REQUIRED FOR MANY YEARS!!

EXCELLENT INK, ready for use, will be instantly obtained by pouring water in the inkstand.

Annas 8, Each.
Rs. 5-8-0, Per Dozen.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
BOMBAY.

MOST PROFITABLE INVESTMENT!

AN OLD ESTABLISHED OUTFITTING and TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE, situated in the N.-W.P. Hills in Summer, Plains in Winter.

A most eligible opportunity for a Master Tailor or Cutter, wishing to set up in business.

Satisfactory reasons given for selling.

Address "SALORUS,"
care of *Bombay Gazette*

GOLD MEDAL TEA.
TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

TO THE NATIVE CHIEFS, RAJAHS, GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND OTHERS.
PORTABLE BUNGALOWS WITHOUT MASONRY FOUNDATIONS.
MR. HASSUM VIRJI PATEL,
Of Old Nagpada, Bombay,
Patentee of the Portable Bungalows without Masonry Foundations.

BEGS to announce to the public, that he is prepared to accept orders for, and to supply designs of the above Bungalows. His Highness, the Maharajah of Joudpore, G.C.S.I., to whom one 50 by 30 ft. has been supplied, has expressed his highest satisfaction.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY Co.
MISCELLANEOUS STORES, COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at the Company's Offices, Bombay Terminus, up to 1 p.m., (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 1st December next, Tenders for the supply of Miscellaneous Stores, Articles of Country Produce, &c., required by the Company during the twelve months, commencing 1st January 1887.

Forms, upon which only Tenders will be received, may be obtained at the Storekeeper's Office' Parel, where samples of stores required may be seen.

No notice will be taken of any tender unless accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 100, which will be retained as security for due fulfilment of contract to the extent of 10 per cent. upon the estimated aggregate amount of such articles as may be accepted.

The Agent reserves to himself the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to other items in the same Tender, and does not bind himself to accept the whole or a portion of any Tender.

W. H. HUSSEY,
Acting Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Nov. 2, 1886.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR STATIONERY.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to 10th December, 1886, for the SUPPLY of STATIONERY, required for the narrow Gauge section of this Company for the year commencing on the 1st January, 1887.

Particulars of the estimated quantities together with forms and conditions on which only Tenders will be accepted, can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Colaba, and the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere, and samples can be seen at Colaba and Ajmere Depot, on and after 18th November, 1886.

A deposit of Rs. 1,000 will be required to accompany each Tender, and as a further security for the due performance of the contract a deduction of 5 per cent. will be made from each payment until the deposit amounts to 5 per cent of total estimated value of the items to be supplied.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.

General Offices, Fort, Bombay, November 9, 1886.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL... £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ... £800 000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
Limited.
PAID-UP CAPITAL........£500,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months .... 5 per cent. per annum.
" " 6 " .... 4 per cent. "
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current account daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; no commission charged on withdrawal. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,500,000
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS	$500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

F. DE BOVIS,
Agent

Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay December 12, 1885.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SO

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.
Prize distribution, School of Arts, by Lord Dufferin, 4 p.m.
Band, 24th Regt., N. I., Apollo Bunder, 6 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Peshawur (s), from London; Scindia (s), Calcutta; and Golden Horn (ship), New York.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed on the 15th:—Clive (s), for Bhuj. Yesterday:—Assyria (s), for Persian Gulf and Karachi.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Zanzibar direct, per extra s. s. Merka, will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p. m. to-day.

Prince's Dock.—The s.s. Westborne entered the dock on Monday; the s.s. Peshawur and Kangra entered and the s.s. Inchmaree, Sheikh and Nuddea left yesterday.

The Viceroy's Levee.—Among the gentlemen who attended the Viceroy's levee by public entree on Saturday last, and whose name was omitted from the published list, was Ramchundrarao Savant Bhonsle, Jaghirdar of Heri.

Fall Down a Staircase.—A man named Sooklall Sunkeriall, aged 25 years, living at Bhuleshwar, while coming down a staircase yesterday, slipped and fell, by which he fractured four ribs on the left side and sustained injuries to the left arm and back. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

Fraudulent Possession of Property.—Rama Balloo was yesterday convicted Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of having in his possession eight cotton jackets, and a purse, of the collective value of Rs. 5-5, reasonably suspected to have been stolen. The accused, on admitting six previous convictions, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Death from Tetanus.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the Goculdas Tijpal Hospital, on the body of Abdoola Ismail, aged 25 years, a servant to a confectioner at Cassaiwada. About two months ago he was burnt about the legs, which subsequently ulcerated. He was brought to hospital on Monday evening suffering from tetanus, and died at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. A verdict to that effect was recorded.

Music at the Apollo Bunder.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of H. M.'s 24th Regiment N. I. at the Apollo Bunder at 6 o'clock this evening:—

March	Jubelklange	Reikert.
Overture	Bauer und Dichter	Suppe.
Valse	The Colonel	Bucalossi.
Cavatina	Polinto I Martiri	Donizetti.
Valse	The Officers'	Coote.
Polka	Newmarke.	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Suicide.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Jeena Jetha, aged 30 years, a dealer in locks and hardware, and who resided in Tindal Street. At 8 o'clock yesterday morning he was found lying unconscious and breathing stertorously, apparently suffering from the effects of opium, which he had voluntarily administered to himself, and which he had purchased from an opium seller at Bhendy Bazaar yesterday morning. He was removed by his relatives to the hospital, where he died shortly after admission. A verdict of suicidal death by opium was recorded.

Alleged Cheating.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Webb heard a case in which an insolvent Khoja merchant, named Dhunjee Ragoo, was charged with cheating the firm of Valjeebhoy Poonjabhoy out of Rs. 3,250. Mr. P. Mehta appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Brown for the defence. It was alleged that the accused represented to the complainant's firm, the guaranteed brokers of Messrs. John Campbell and Co., that he would consign a shipment of hides through the European firm, and asked for an advance. The complainants advanced Rs. 2,000, and subsequently a further sum of Rs. 1,200, and afterwards they found that the hides had been shipped through Messrs. Wallace and Co. The accused eventually became insolvent, and did not consign the hides as promised. Evidence was led, and the case adjourned.

Farewell Dinner to Col. H. A. and Mrs. Warter, R.H.A.—On Saturday last, the 13th November, a farewell dinner was given by Colonel Holberton and the officers of the Royal Artillery to Colonel and Mrs. Warter, R.H.A., on the eve of their departure from the station. Almost all the officers and ladies residing at Kirkee were present. Captain Hotham, R. A., Mess President made a brief speech, reminding his hearers of the number of years during which Colonel Warter had been associated with the R. A. Mess at Kirkee, and speaking in warm terms of his popularity among both officers and men, as a smart officer, an amiable gentleman, and a good sportsman. Captain Hotham went on to express the regret of all at Colonel and Mrs. Warter's departure, and how much they would be missed in the station; and in proposing their healths, he felt sure all would join in wishing them all happiness and prosperity in their new station. The health of Colonel and Mrs. Warter was then drunk "with honours," after which Colonel Warter replied, thanking all on behalf of himself and of his wife for the very kind manner in which they, through Captain Hotham, had alluded to them. As an officer, he (Col. Warter) had always tried to do his duty, and had always met with ready help in its performance from the officers and men under his command. Both Mrs. Warter and himself much regretted leaving Kirkee; but looked forward with hope to again meeting all their friends now present, at some time in the future. He would again thank them for their kind wishes. After the applause, with which Col Warter was greeted at the conclusion of his speech, had subsided, Colonel Holberton rose, and in a short speech gave further expression to the regret felt by all at the departure of Colonel and Mrs. Warter, and the good wishes that will attend them in their future life; and Colonel Warter then again briefly thanked Colonel Holberton and all present for their kindly expressions. A short time afterwards, the whole party rose, and joined their hands and voices in the song of "Auld lang syne," after which they adjourned to the ball-room, where dancing was kept up with spirit until midnight. Supper was now served, and all then parted after giving three more hearty cheers for Colonel and Mrs. Warter. The mess president, Captain Hotham, R. A., deserves great credit for the perfect arrangements he made for the evening's entertainment; and the messman is also to be congratulated on the excellent dinner he providad for the occasion. The band of the 3rd Regiment Bombay Native Infantry was present, and played during the dinner, and at the subsequent dance.—*Deccan Herald.*

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING OF A BHATTIA GIRL.

At the Police Court yesterday, Mr. Cooper had before him a case in which Naranji Karsondas charged another Bhattia with having kidnapped his neice, Jamna, from his lawful guardianship.

Mr. Branson, instructed by Mr. Bhaishunker, prosecuted; and Mr. Perozeshah Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Bomanji and Hormasji, appeared for the defendant.

In his information prosecutor stated that he had a brother named Tricumdas, who was father of the girl Jamna, aged 12 years. Tricumdas was an idiot and a widower, and informant, according to the Hindu law, became her lawful guardian, which he had been for the last year. In September last, he missed her one morning, and on inquiry he learned that Moolji Haridas had taken her away from the house. He was in no way related to informant or the girl, and refused to give her up, and had intentions of taking her out of Bombay to marry her.

In his examination, witness said the accused had been arrested in Ahmedabad, the girl being with him. They were not married, as, according to the Bhattia custom, there must be a betrothal, and the accused and witness's neice had not been betrothed. Jumna was betrothed to a Bhattia at Kambalia, and this betrothal was binding.

In cross-examination, witness denied that he was divided with his brother; he provided and looked after him. When he was right in his mind he lived with witness, and when he was bad he went away. He used to take bhang five or six times a day, and was always off his head. Witness could not say what was wrong with his brother, whether his brain was affected or whether he was upset by the bhang he took. Jamna was living in witness's uncle's house when she was kidnapped. Witness did not know that the accused's family idol was near Ahmedabad, and that it was the custom for a newly-married couple to go to the idol for blessings. He knew they went to a Maharaja who blessed them. He did not know that the accused sent letters to the head of his caste that he had married Jamna. Witness did not know that there were factions in the caste.

The defence was that the case was a vexatious one, and instigated by a faction of the Bhattia caste opposed to the accused.

Other witnesses were called, and the case adjourned.

AFTERNOON PARTY TO SIR ROPER LETHBRIDGE.

Khan Bahadoor Byramjee Dadabhoy, Registrar of Bombay, gave an afternoon party yesterday at his bungalow, Foras Road, Byculla, in honour of Sir Roper Lethbridge, C.I.E., Member of Parliament, and Lady Lethbridge, now on a visit to India. The bungalow and its approaches were illuminated; and the narrow passage from the public road to the building, a considerable distance, was carpeted throughout and decorated with greenery, flags, and bunting. The guests were received by Mr. and Mrs. Byramjee, and their son and daughters. A number of Parsee ladies were present on the occasion. Among others who attended were the Persian Consul-General for India, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., the Hon. Cazee Shahbudin, C.I.E., the Hon. K. T. Telang, C.I.E., the Hon. Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, Colonel Beville, Messrs. Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel, Cursetjee Furdoonjee Parukh, Sorabjee Framjee Patel, M. R. deQuadros, A. M. Gubbay, Dadabhoy Rustomjee Banajee, Fraser Hore, T. J. Bennett, Frank Chalk, E. R. Smethum, N. G. Chandavarker, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Dinsha J. Parukh, Rustomjee N. B. Jeejeebhoy, J. Flynn, H. M. Chichgar, J. C. Cama, Hormusjee E. Allbless, Dr. Dosabhoy Bazonjee, Messrs. N. R. Ranina, Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee, Currimbhai Ebrahim, Jairajbhai Peerbhoy, Fazulbhai Visram, Jevraj Madhavjee, Hassumbhai Visram, Cumroodin Tyabjee, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, N. P. Cama, Shapurjee Jivajee, Shapurjee Dhunjibhoy Battlivala, Tribhewandas V. Madhavdas, Harkisondas Narotumdas, Rahimtoola Khairaz, Lukhmidas Khimjee, Pestonjee Dajibhoy, Hajee Zenail Abadeen, &c. Khan Bahadoor Byramjee Dadabhoy, in proposing the toast of the health of Sir Roper and Lady Lethbridge, expressed his great personal obligation to them for the great kindness they had shown his son, now studying in England for the Bar; and wished them a very pleasant cold weather tour in this country. Sir Roper Lethbridge, in replying to the toast, said he felt greatly honoured by the presence of the high personages he saw before him—an honour which was unexpected either by himself or Lady Lethbridge; and assured them that his chief object in getting into Parliament was to promote the best interests of this country and to help the amelioration of its peoples. One of his objects, he said, in coming to this country during the Parliamentary recess was to revisit old and loved scenes and to commune with old friends; and secondly, to personally study in detail the wants and wishes of the inhabitants so as the better to be able, in the discharge of his duties as a member of Parliament, to advance their interests and be the means of ameliorating their condition, &c. These sentiments of Sir Roper were received with warm cheers. The proceedings terminated with the distribution of garlands of flowers, &c.

HIGH COURT.—November 16.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine.)

THE ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION *vs.* LIEUT. FRANCIS B. LUND AND OTHERS.

The plaintiffs claimed to recover Rs. 2,240 from the first defendant, a Lieutenant in the Seaforth Highlanders, as the balance of a bond executed for the sum of Rs. 3,500, the second and third defendants being his sureties. Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Chalk and Walker, appeared for the plaintiffs; there was no appearance for the defendants. The first defendant had, it was stated, deposited with the plaintiffs his policy of life assurance, the condition being that he should pay the premia as they became due. The claim was proved; and his Lordship gave a decree for plaintiffs for the amount of the claim, with interest and costs.

BHIMJEE GIRDHUR *vs.* CANJEE SOORJEE.

Mr. Tyrrel Leith, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, appeared for the plaintiff, who claimed Rs. 2,278 for moneys lent. The defendant, who appeared in person, admitted the claim, and a decree was passed against him for the amount, with interest and costs.

KING, KING AND COMPANY *vs.* GEORGE H. O'CALLAGHAN.

Mr. Tyrrell Leith, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, appeared for the plaintiffs; there was no appearance for the defendant, who resides at Ahmednuggur. The plaintiffs claimed to recover Rs. 5,570, due at the foot of an account with the defendant, the correctness of which he had acknowledged in a letter addressed to the plaintiffs. The claim was proved, and a decree passed against the defendant for Rs. 5,570, with interest and costs.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE MUSSULMAN PAPER ON THE PARSEES.

The following somewhat rambling paragraph appears in the last number of the *Kossid-i-Moombai*:—"The Parsees pretend to be the most educated of the Natives of India. It is true that they were the first in the field of education, and that about eighty per cent. of their number are educated. It is also true that nearly fifty per cent. of their women know how to read and write and begin their letters with "My dear Dhan," &c., &c. The Parsee ladies are smart at imitating Paris fashions. Young and old vie with one another in enjoying what is commonly termed freedom. A Parsee woman, if punished by her husband, rushes straight off to a magistrate. For the slightest cause they seek the protection of the courts of law, caring not how their community is scandalised by such proceedings. We attribute all these to English education. The old Parsees were very sensible people like ourselves. If the present state of affairs be due to education, we say do not let us have it. We are quite satisfied with our old manners and customs."

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

"Your city is prosperous"—These are the words repeated by the Viceroy wherever he has gone: Lahore, Ahmedabad, Neriad and Bombay were favoured with the same remark. It would be interesting to know how the Viceroy arrived at this happy conclusion. He did not even enter the town of Neriad. His visit to that place began and ended on the railway station platform. On Saturday last as soon as he landed on the Apollo Bunder he spoke of the Bombay city as the most beautiful city, &c. Probably his Excellency has formed his ideas about the prosperity of Bombay from the trade figures before him, but we submit that it is a misleading test. A city cannot be called prosperous because a handful of men are able to turn over millions. If the Viceroy is desirous of having an insight into the true state of affairs, let him dispense with the attendance of his body-guards and Sir Frank Souter's myrmidons, and let him walk about the dense streets of Bombay like any ordinary European, when he will find what he very naturally wants to know. He will then find that the poor masses are not prosperous. They live miserably, and their children are half-starved.—*Jam-i-Jamshed.*

SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN.

The *Indu Prakash* says:—"Sir William Wedderburn leaves for Europe by next Friday's mail, and will return after an absence of three months. Even the temporary absence of one like him, who has proved one of the most sincere well-wishers of the people of this country, watchful of their interests and zealous in furthering them to the best of his ability, will be keenly felt by those for whom he has worked so long and so arduously in this country. No Englishman will be found in India, who is more highly respected and loved by the natives, and who more thoroughly enjoys their confidence than Sir William. His advice has been constantly sought by them, and he has given it ungrudgingly, caring not for the frowns of office or the silly criticisms of hostilely-disposed newspapers. On his return from Europe it is probable he will remain here for a few months and then retire from the Service. His retirement will be very sincerely regretted by our countrymen. The value of such men in India is that, in their dealings with the people, they show some of the finest features of the Englishman's character, and increase the popularity of the British rule. There are some who will not admit this is the case—but they are those who pose as practical men, but who are practical in the sense that they are what the late Bulwer Lytton termed "prejudiced men." We reluctantly part with Sir William; we wish him God-speed, and we hope that when he returns to India he will change his mind and remain here for some years more.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s.s. Clan Graham, in the Prince's Dock, this evening at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, firemen, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 15th November, 1886.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·966
Temperature of the Air	80·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·6
Dew Point	75·3
Relative humidity of Air	·818
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	3·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83·7
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	76·4
General Directions of Wind.*	WNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	233

* From midnight to midnight.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 29th OCTOBER.

The P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Peshawar, Captain L. M. Moule, arrived in Bombay harbour at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, with the Overland mails of the 29th October. The following is the list of passengers:—

From London.

Mr G H Walker
Miss Walker
Mr and Mrs Pinhey
Mr and Mrs Provost
Mr J H Todd
Mr W E Newham
Mr Geo Gillespie
Mr R W Blair
Lord and Lady Wynford
Mr G F Johnson
Mrs Johnson
Mrs Rendle and 4 children
Miss Lewis
Miss Penny
Mr T E D James
Mr and Mrs Taft
Sir A Fairbairn
Mr Claud Barrow
Mr W A M Partridge
Mrs Johnson and 3 children
Mr T Grieves
Mr J Cooke
Mr D Grieves
Mrs Wingrove & 2 infants

Lt E J Jenkinson
Major Hartshorne
Mr and Mrs Thompson and infant
Mrs Good
Mr G Field
Mr H N Leyland
Mr G C Greenback
Miss Canny
Mr A P Robinson
Miss Webb
Mr A C Wilson
Mrs D A'Joshee
Mrs Waller and child
Mr G H Simpson
Miss Simpson
Mr E Abbott
Mr C A H Walters
Mr J Walker
Mr B Neilson
Mr K Barnes
Mr Cook
Mr and Mrs Despard

From Brindisi.

Mr and Mrs A Phillips
Col and Mrs Drummond
Col Atkinson
Mr and Mrs Vibart
Mr H Fraser
Mr and Mrs W M Macaulay
Mr G J Swan
Miss Anderson
Mr G O Young
Hon Justice Trevelyan
Mrs Westland
Mr J P Woodrooffe
Mr P L Pugh
Mr Justice Macpherson
Mr Simpson
Mr Fergusson
Mrs Fergusson
Miss Fergusson
Mrs Hugh Fraser
Mr and Mrs Walker and infant
Mr E M Calthorpe
Mr Arathoon

Mr R Hawkins
Mrs Hawkins
Mr W W Glen
Mr J M Inglish
Mr W Renwick
Mrs Renwick
Mr C E Farrer
Mr S D Winkworth
Mr R A Spiers
Mr PO' Kinealy
H R H Prince Leopold, of Prussia
Count Kanitz, Aide-de-Camp
Mrs Yule Smith
Mr W Thomson
Mr W B Cockburn
Mr Waller
Mr G W Hope
Count Wedel
The Hon H P Evans
Dr Barjorjee Framjee
Capt The Hon F E Allsopp
Mr Sachrach

From Venice.

Mr H C Begg
Mr G H Sutherland
Mr and Mrs L Penny
Mr W P Symonds
Mr and Mrs Lyall
Mr Geo G Anderson

Mr D T Roberts
Lt-Col G D A Jackson
Mr and Mrs G. B Stacey
Mr and Mrs Weeks
Mr Bentley

From Aden.

Mr J Hay

Genl A G F Hogg, CB

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 23RD TO 29TH OCTOBER INCLUSIVE.)

Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) was present on Friday at a meeting at the Mansion-house in support of the Recreative Evening Schools Association.

The Marquis of Salisbury left Balmoral for London on Saturday. Mr. Stanhope, the Secretary for the Colonies, is now Minister in attendance upon the Queen.

The Princess Helene d'Orleans, daughter of the Comte and Comtesse de Paris, received the rite of confirmation on Tuesday in the chapel of St. Louis of France, Portman-square.

The meeting of the Yorkshire Union of Conservative Associations began on Monday at Bradford. On Tuesday evening Lord R. Churchill, M.P., addressed a large meeting in St. George's-hall, Bradford, and after referring to the visible improvement in commercial affairs, and the more hopeful condition of Ireland, proceeded to explain the Ministerial policy, which he denied to have been stolen from the Liberals, as the Gladstonians declared. Lord Randolph subsequently addressed another meeting of some 4,000 persons, who had been unable to obtain admission to St. George's-hall.

The deaths are announced of Lord Monkswell (who, as Sir R. Collier, was formerly Attorney-General aged 69; of General A. Cloeté, aged 92 years; and of Captain the Hon. F. Maude, R.N., aged 88 years.

Lord Rosebery and the Duke of Manchester left London yesterday for India.

In reference to the wishes of political friends, Lord Hartington has given up his intention of visiting India this winter.

The Lord Mayor on Tuesday entertained at dinner some 250 gentlemen connected with trade and commerce to meet Lord Stanley of Preston, the President of the Board of Trade, who, in his speech, referred with satisfaction to the improvement in commercial prospects, but urged all to remember that in these days of keen competition increased energy and judgment were required to maintain our position.

A meeting of South African merchants was held in London on Tuesday, under the presidency of Sir W. M'Arthur, when it was resolved to address the Secretary of State on the expediency of applying British rule over Zululand.

A conference of Welsh landowners was held on Tuesday at Chester, under the presidency of Lord Harlech, when it was resolved to obtain Parliamentary sanction to the payment of tithe by the landowners, and that an association be formed to assist clergymen whose parishioners withheld their tithes.

A testimonial was presented on Tuesday at Birmingham to Mr. Schnadhorst, who has tranferred his political services from that town to London.

In the Queen's Bench yesterday, the Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Manisty and Mr. Justice Stephen expressed their opinion that to comply with the police regulations dogs were only under proper control when muzzled or led.

Mr. James Anderson, Q.C., senior Referee of the High Court of Judicature, has resigned his office.

Colonel Fraser, the Police Commissioner for the City of London, has prohibited the procession announced by the Socialist Democratic Federation on Lord Mayor's Day.

The Rev. J. H. Latrobe Bateman, vicar of Haile, Cumberland, was sentenced at Carlisle Assizes to 18 months' imprisonment with hard labour, for feloniously solemnizing marriage of a minor without licence or previous publication.

The Rev. S. Adams, a clergyman of New York, died suddenly on Wednesday night in the pulpit of a Methodist chapel at Beaumaris, North Wales.

Mr. Gladstone, while felling a tree at Hawarden on Saturday, was stung by an insect, which produced a swelling of the eyelid, but no serious results are anticipated.

A dinner was given on Friday at the Grand Hotel, Charing-cross, in honour of Mr. Gordon Sprigg, Treasurer-General of the Cape Colony, who is about to return to the colony. Sir D. Currie, M.P., presided, and Mr. Stanhope, M.A., Secretary for the Colonies, Sir C. Mills, and other gentlemen interested in colonial affairs were present.

During a heavy thunderstorm on Thursday last, a labourer at Felstead, Essex, was struck by lightning and killed. Another man who was by his side, taking shelter under a tree, was unhurt.

One workman was killed and two others severely injured on Friday by the breaking of some machinery at Messrs. Bolckow's steel works near Middlesbrough.

The Cambridgeshire Stakes at Newmarket were won on Tuesday by Mr. W. Gilbert's Sailor Prince, beating St. Mirin and 14 other horses.

A fire broke out on Monday on board the Queen, steamer, from New York, lying at Liverpool, and the cargo, consisting of cotton, oil, and general merchandise, was in great part destroyed.

A large warehouse in Hornby Dock, Liverpool, was burnt on Tuesday, and 5,600 bales of cotton and 30,000 bushels of wheat were destroyed.

A Sheriff's officer, escorted by police, engaged in serving writs for non-payment of rent, was forcibly resisted by a crowd of people at Borneskitaig, in Skye, and the interference of the Marines was required to restrain the crowd.

The Judges in the Derry election petition on Monday decided that Mr. J. M'Carthy was duly elected.

Obituary.—Maj.-Gen. T. Staples, Ben. Ret.; Surg. R. Laughton, Mad. Ret.; Lord Monkswell: Sir Robert Sheffield; Gen. Sir A. J. Cloete, K.C.B.; Capt. the Hon. F. Moude, R.N.; The Rev. J. M. Massy-Beresford; Dr. A. Bryce-Davidson; the Earl of Stafford.

General Kaulbars now remains in Bulgaria as the sole official Russian representative, M. de Nekliudoff, the Agent at Sofia, having left for Constantinople.

General Kaulbars has required the Bulgarian Government to raise the state of siege imposed yesterday at Sofia on account of newspaper attacks on the Regency.

M. Karaveloff, who is accused of complicity in the plot against Prince Alexander, will not attend the Sobranje at Tirnova, which will begin its sittings on Sunday next, but protests against his removal from the Regency. Two Russian war vessels have arrived at Varna with the professed object of protecting the Consulate in the alleged anarchical condition of Bulgaria.

A monument in memory of the exploits of the Russian army in the Russo-Turkish war of 1877 was formally unveiled at St. Petersburg on Monday by the Emperor. There was a great assemblage of troops and people, and the Emperor was warmly cheered.

The Vienna semi-official Press displays much irritation at the apparent indifference of the British Government to Austrian views on the Bulgarian question, and they complain that two Ministers, Mr. W. H. Smith and Lord R. Churchill, have visited Vienna without making any attempt to confer with Count Kalnoky.

Count von Beust, formerly Prime Minister in Austria, died on Sunday of apoplexy at his seat near Vienna.

M. Herbette, the new French Ambassador to Berlin, was presented to the Emperor William on Saturday, between whom and himself there was an interchange of expressions of good-will.

The British Ambassador, Sir W. White, has arrived at Constantinople.

The French Senate on Tuesday, by 127 votes to 97, approved of the sale of such of the Crown jewels as they possess no especial artistic value. The value of these jewels is estimated at 12 million francs.

The members of the British Afghan Frontier Mission have left Cabul, where they have been very courteously welcomed. The Ameer, in a special Durbar, declared his continued loyalty to the British alliance.

Some portions of Upper Burma continue to be much disturbed, but the establishment of military posts is proceeding, and it is expected that they will lead to a pacification of the country.

Advices from the New Hebrides state that the French are engaged in making roads and are erecting substantial buildings at the ports—measures which are regarded as implying an intention of prolonged occupation.

The Natal Legislature has informed the Secretary for the Colonies at home that they are willing to undertake the responsibility of governing Zululand. It is feared at Natal that Sir A. Havelock is disposed to make undue concessions to the Boer immigrants in Zululand. Sir A. Havelock has since informed the Legislative Council that the Government could not accept their resolutions concerning Zululand.

The ceremony of dedicating the colossal statue of Liberty at the mouth of New York harbour was performed yesterday in the presence of President Cleveland and a vast assemblage.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

An important letter on the Irish rent question from Lord Lansdowne to Mr. Townsend Trench, the agent on his Kerry estate, was published in Dublin on Tuesday, Oct. 26. His lordship explains his views in detail, giving the reasons which have determined him to offer his Kerry tenants a reduction in their rents, customarily payable in November, to the extent of 20 per cent. in the case of judicial rent, and 25 to 35 per cent. where they have not been fixed by the land courts. He says that where the tenant fails to comply with the statutory obligations imposed on him by the Land Act, the resumption of the holding and consolidation of the adjoining farm would be clearly advantageous to the whole community; but there are considerations to be urged in favour of the conclusion that upon even judicial rents some abatement should be made. These are the exceptionally low prices of farm produce, the failure of the Munster Bank, and the refusal of local merchants to give credit to farmers. His lordship concludes:—"I cannot conceive that any system of state-fixed rents should exclude altogether the idea that cases may arise where forbearance on the part of the landlord may be called for. If an individual tenant were to sustain an exceptional misfortune, a reasonable landlord would, I apprehend, not refuse that tenant some consideration merely upon the ground that his rent was a judicial rent. The same argument is, I think, applicable where a body of tenants have, owing to a combination of untoward circumstances, encountered exceptional difficulties. The fact that the Government has, by appointing a Royal Commission, to some extent reopened the question of rents makes it the more necessary that the tenant should receive the benefit of any doubt which may exist as to his ability to pay. The strong appeal which has been made to landlords by the leaders of political opinion on both sides renders it incumbent on us to spare no effort in order to diminish the difficulties of the coming winter. There are various modes by which landlords who desire to respond to the appeal can meet the requirements of the case. It appears to me that the simplest is to forgive unconditionally a proportion of judicial as of other rent."

A report has been presented to the Earl of Courtown, chairman of the Property Defence Association, setting forth the work done by the agents of the association in the district around Woodford, Galway. Sir Henry Burke had attempted to carry out some evictions consequent on a general refusal to pay rent on his property; but the estate agent under the influence of intimidation, resigned his office, and the evictions had to be postponed. Previous to the day fixed for the second attempt Finlay, who, as process-server and bailiff in the district, was the only man acquainted with the holdings of the tenants against whom proceedings had been taken, was brutally murdered within a few yards of the town of Woodford. This murder was followed by an outbreak of lawless conduct and rejoicing on the part of the people, who now believed they had tendered it impossible for the evictions to be carried out. It was under these circumstances that Sir Henry accepted the offer of the assistance of the association; and in May last four "Defence" men, accompanied by Captain Hamilton, started for Woodford, and a hut was erected for their accommodation near the spot where the process-server was murdered. Many hostile demonstrations were made by the inhabitants, but the final result was that a day or two before the date fixed for the evictions a satisfactory arrangement was made by the landlord with his tenants. In a telegram to Captain Hamilton, Sir Henry Burke remarks, "But for you and your men there would certainly have been no rent paid." At a subsequent date, applications for assistance were received from the agent of the Marquess of Clanricarde and from Mrs. Lewes of Ballinagar, the owners of properties in the same neighbourhood. A number of men were promptly sent down, and, after meeting with much lawless and violent resistance, they succeeded in effecting the required evictions, and the people at last came to recognize that they could no longer set the law at defiance.

In an article headed "Fight it out," *United Ireland*, after telling the Irish tenants that "the time for patient endurance is over, the time for square standup fighting, for hard-hitting straight out from the shoulder, is come," says, of the position of the National League:—"The Unionists are six months in power, and there has been no attempt to suppress the League. It is stronger, more active, more resolute than ever, and it laughs at the pitiful devices of the Government, as it laughed at its blustering threats. There is but one possible explanation of this masterly inactivity of our enemies, and not a very dignified explanation for a potent British Government. They are afraid. We have brought things to this pass at last, that coercion is a terror to coercionists and eviction not only to evictors but to our valorous Government. General Buller has been appointed Land Commissioner in Kerry to refix fair rents; but tenants have not got a major-general in each of the other thirty-one counties to make terms for their evictors, so they must make their own terms. What is right for him can't be wrong for them. The programme of the campaign which we published last week advises no more than the Government has commissioned General Buller to perform—obstruct unreasonable eviction."

At the Cork Quarter Sessions on Saturday Oct. 23, when the hearing of an ejectment case had been concluded, the Recorder referred to the fact that in nearly all the cases brought before him the tenant owed from four to six years' rent. He thought that the relations between landlord and tenant should be understood. The landlords were aware that a powerful association in the county has superseded the law of the land, and had declared war against them. Some of the tenants openly defied the landlords, and relied upon the promises of that organization which, whether they willed it or not, were carried into effect by the Moonlighters, causing death or social excommunication, which made life intolerable. People would do a great deal better if they did not engage in the pursuit of objects which, in his opinion, were unattainable, and, if attained, would mean thh ruin of all the interests of the country.

THE LATE COUNT BEUST.

The Hungarian press is unanimous in expressing gratitude to the statesman to whom Hungary owes the restitution of her constitution and independence. Many anecdotes are related of the once popular statesman. It is stated that during the peace negotiations at Nicolsburg between Prussia and Austria, Prince Bismarck demanded a promise that Count Beust would not be allowed to enter the Austrian service. The Austrian Emperor had, however, already given his promise to the Count, and eventually King William had to intervene to remove the objections of his minister. Count Beust once quoted what Prince Bismarck said to him—"We were always enemies, but I must admit, you were a frank and loyal adversary." He had collected all the caricatures of himself that appeared during his twenty years, and took great pride in showing them to visitors at Altenberg. He also collected newspaper articles and pamphlets relating to himself. His musical talent was considerable. Amongst his valses, the most popular, "Retour des Indes," was dedicated to the Princess of Wales. His last poem, dated Altenberg, June, 1886, and entitled "Vorbei," appeared a fornight ago in the Vienna *Review*. It closes with the words, "Forgiveness to enemies, the battle is over." The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, describing Count Beust's sojourn in that capital as ambassador of Austria, says:—"He had an irreproachable bearing and a charming warmth of manner. He had a modest, hospitable house, and it became the centre of all the fashionable movements, having a charitable object promoted by the Austro-Hungarian residents at Paris. He always wore neat boots—that is to say, that he had very handsome feet; and he liked to repeat the saying of the Viennese at the time of his popularity, Unser grosser Minister debt auf dem kliensten Fuss. He remained up to the end a man of exquisite courtesy towards ladies, and all the little whims he had were like those of a graceful woman. He composed amusing quatrains with a little point of feminine malice, and it delighted him to recite them. Pink was his favourite colour. He had a room in his house, a favourite room, in which all was pink, the furniture, tables, lustres, mantelpieces, clock, curtains—all, in fact—giving to that clean-shaven face, surrounded by long locks of white hair, a feminine appearance.

LIBEL ACTION BY A WAR CORRESPONDENT.

The case of Williams *v.* Beresford Hope was heard on Oct. 27 before the Lord Chief Justice of England and a special jury in the Queen's Bench Division. The plaintiff, Mr. Charles Williams, a journalist, who had acted during the recent campaign in the Soudan as the war correspondent of the *Central News*, sought to recover damages laid at 2,000*l*. from the Right Hon. Alexander James Beresford Hope for a libel published in the *Saturday Review*, of which the defendant is the proprietor. The plaintiff, in his capacity of war correspondent, accompanied the British forces under the command of General Lord Wolseley and Brigadier-General Stewart on the expedition for the relief of Khartoum and the rescue of General Gordon, and as such was subject to military discipline. Mr. Williams subsequently wrote an article in the *Fortnightly Review* under the title of "How we lost Gordon," which he attributed to the delay that took place after the appointment of Sir Charles Wilson to the command of the expedition from the arrival of the British troops at Abu Kru and Sir Charles's departure by steamer for Khartoum. On this the following article, complained of as libellous, was published in the *Saturday Review* of June 27, 1885, under the title of "The War Correspondent":—

"There is no need to enter here on the merits of the dispute between Sir Charles Wilson and Mr. Williams. Neither would it be just in the absence of information, which will not easily be got at in our time. What we have to deal with here is the illustration the quarrel affords of the evils arising out of the presence of war correspondents with our armies. On the one side is the servant of a newspaper—a private speculation which exists to sell—who rushes into print in a magazine to accuse an officer of gross negligence. On the other hand is an English general, who has allowed himself to be provoked into a wordy war, and has condescended to give and take the lie. By merely entering into the dispute, Sir Charles has proved how the standard of professional pride in the army has sunk. At an earlier period it would have been a matter of course to a gentleman in his position to answer that he had no explanation to give except to his official chiefs. Mr. Williams cannot be said to have offended against professional etiquette. It was his business to produce an effect—the more striking the better. He has succeded. We think it will, however, prove that one of the means he has selected to obtain his effect should not be forgotten. It throws a useful light on the nature of a war correspondent's work in the army. On his own showing Mr. Williams has accused Sir Charles Wilson of gross misconduct, chiefly on the authority of private soldiers. He has gone to the ranks in search of ill-natured and partially mutinous gossip about a commander. Except to those gentlemen of "the Fourth Estate" who offended Mr. Thackeray by slapping him on the back and calling him a brother man of letters, it is unnecessary to explain that the existence of people engaged in this sort of intrigue in a camp is destructive of all discipline. To these the explanation is not superfluous, but the logic needed to make it quite intelligible is not Whately's. The lesson will be thoroughly learnt if the next of the tribe who is caught at the trick is sent back to the base of operations tied by the wrists to the tail of an ammunition waggon."

The publication of the alleged libel was admitted, but the defendant pleaded that it was written *bona fide* and without malice on a matter of public interest, which had already been commented on in two London newspapers, with Sir Charles Wilson's reply to the article by the plaintiff in the *Fortnigtly Review*. Mr. Williams conducted his case in person; the Attorney-General and Mr. Edward Pollock were for the defence. The plaintiff, in opening his case, said that he only complained of that portion of the libel which imputed to him conduct subversive of military discipline in tampering with soldiers, and which was a crime punishable under the Army Discipline Acts by death or some lesser punishment. He had written to the defendant's newspaper asking, not for an apology, but for a statement that it was not intended to impute to him a crime; but he had received no reply, and even now, if that were made in the defendant's paper, he would be satisfied with the payment of costs and some small solatium for the annoyance he had been subject to for eighteen months. He denied that he had ever held any communication with private soldiers, as alleged, except on one occasion, when a soldier told him the news of the fall of Khartoum as brought down by Lieutenant Stuart Wortley. The plaintiff's statement having been taken as his evidence on oath, he was cross-examined by the Attorney-General, and said he had accused Sir Charles Wilson of disobedience to the orders of Lord Wolseley. He said that Sir Charles had not approached near enough to Khartoum to make sure of anything in it. He did this on the authority of bluejackets and the men of the Sussex regiment. He had not named a single officer except Lieutenant Stuart Wortley, who had given him the same information as the privates. The men told him virtually the same story as Lieutenant Stuart Wortley. He meant that he could not get full information from Lieutenant Stuart Wortley, who was writing a despatch to Lord Wolseley, and was very busy; so witness went for information to the rank and file and got at the truth as to the details, but this he did with the sanction of the authorities. He had not stated that in the article, for he was not bound to give his sources of information; if so, he would never get information. In his article in the *Fortnightly Review* he had accused Sir Charles Wilson of disobedience to written orders by implication, but not directly. The Lord Chief Justice here observed that they were not now discussing the case of Sir Charles Wilson, but that of the *Saturday Review*, which had hit Sir Charles Wilson nearly as hard as it did Mr. Williams, who had not attacked Sir Charles Wilson's courage but his want of nerve. The Attorney-General read portions of the article in which the plaintiff said Sir Charles Wilson had not approached near enough to Khartoum, and that Lord Charles Beresford had been left behind because he would never have been satisfied without pushing on to Khartoum. Lord Airlie stated that during the campaign he was twice wounded, and was off duty. He remembered Lieutenant Stuart Wortley being in the Brigade Office writing his despatches to Lord Wolseley. While acting as Brigade-Major witness had never heard any complaint of plaintiff's conduct. The relations of all the correspondents, including plaintiff, to head-quarters, were always pleasant, which would not have been the case if they had been guilty of any misconduct. The witness was not cross-examined, and this closed the plaintiff's case, upon which the Attorney-General elected not to call witnesses. Addressing the jury for the defence, he said that the article alleged to be libellous did not charge Mr. Williams with mutinous conduct, but it did charge him with having acquired his information from ill-natured and partly mutinous gossip, and alleged that an intrigue of this kind in seeking information as to the conduct of their commander from private soldiers was subversive of all military discipline. The jury, having consulted for a short time in the box, found a verdict for the plaintiff, with 300*l*. as damages. His lordship gave judgment for that amount, but, on the application of the Attorney-General, granted a stay of execution for fourteen days.

A GIGANTIC CONCERN: GREAT DEMAND FOR SHARES.

Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co. closed the subscription list of Arthur Guinness, Son, and Co. (Limited) early on Tuesday morning, October 25, and announced that no further applications would be entertained. The estimates of the subscriptions already tendered varied from £80,000,000 to £120,000,000 nominal. The *Standard*, in commenting on the demand for shares, says:—

"We should have to go back, if not to the years preceding our last city mania in 1866, at any rate to the days when the world was bitten with the passion for taking up foreign loans, before a parallel could be found to the desparate rush for the shares of Arthur Guinness, Son, and Co. (Limited). All day on Friday and Saturday Messrs. Baring's counting house was besieged by eager applicants, who sometimes had to be kept from fighting. The subscription list was not advertised to open before yesterday morning; but by noon on Saturday it was computed that the whole of the £5,200,000 demanded had been applied for twenty times over. Still the tide flowed on, and yesterday morning—when the list was opened for a moment *pro forma*—there must have been enough money offered to buy the businesses of thirty Guinness's breweries. Nothing else was talked about among business men, but this extraordinary display of subscribing enthusiasm. Old hands might shake their heads in doubt, but most went with the tide, and borrowed or bought a prospectus, in order to apply for the share, and catch the premium if they could. And all this outside bustle was reflected in the Stock Exchange where eager speculators took to dealing in the three kinds of stock into which the capital of the new company is to be divided with the utmost avidity. Within a very few hours the debenture stock was at a price which would yield to the purchaser little more than four per cent., and the preference shares were nearly as dear. Tempted by these high premiums, many a random applicant sold an imaginary allotment, and many more were content to sell or buy from the mere love of speculation. The man who took the view that the premium would go higher and the man who held the opposite opinion were alike ignorant of Guinness's affairs; but there was a bustle and a stir of much bargaining afoot, so they took their chance. There will be some anxious hours for man of these people between now and the day when the "letters of allotment and regret" are posted, and it is quite probable that the extent of the selling on pure speculation may force the premiums still higher when the allocation of the stock is known. Then the man who sold what he made sure of getting, but did not after all get, will have to buy back the stock as best he can. But as yet these anxieties are for next week, and at present the excitement is pleasant, and has an air of money-making about it.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Mr. Robert Bourke, who was for eighteen years member for Lynn, took leave of his constituents in the Town Hall there on Oct. 28, prior to his leaving England for Madras on Thursday next. In the course of a short address he said he hoped his hearers would think that if he had performed his duty to them in the past it was an earnest, and to some extent a guarantee, that he would be able to perform the great duties which lay before him. There had been many great and noble reputations made in India; but it would be his ambition to apply himself to the performance of ordinary duties, and to endeavour to add to the prosperity of the thirty-five millions of people whom he would have to govern. He should be proud indeed if he attained the reputation of being the friend of the people. As regards our own country, he trusted that in respect to foreign affairs whichever party was in power would think of nothing but maintaining the honour and interest of England. He hoped that they would recollect that they were not the governors of this country for the purpose of performing the behests of other countries; for he was quite certain that so long as England was willing by her own strength, her own sense of justice, and by her own strong arm to maintain the position she occupied among the nations of the world we should be safe. Mr. Bourke then bade the electors farewell, hearty cheers being raised for his Excellency.

THE WORK OF THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

The *Daily News* says:—"So far as the political results of the boundary can be yet judged, it cannot be called satisfactory. If the past has not been exactly what might have been wished for, neither is the future very hopeful. The outlook is far from reassuring. We have no indication as yet of any intention to place English officers along the boundary to see that its limits will be respected. If it is not intended to have agents of our own on the spot, should any difficulty or disturbance take place, our Government, as well as the British public, will have no means of knowing what really happened. The people along this new frontier are principally Tartars; they are Uzbegs in a very rude state of civilisation. The Afghans are not much better. Under such circumstances, any information regarding events coming to the Indian Government through such channels to Cabul, where it might pass under the influence of a strong Oriental imagination, would not be a very reliable basis of action. It cannot be yet forgotten how difficult it was when the Penjdeh affair took place to get at the exact facts of the case, even though we had European officers on the spot. How much more so will it be if we have to depend wholly upon native testimony? Under such conditions the Russians will at all times demand credence for whatever they may choose to declare. If the Russian Government are satisfied with the boundary, and adopt a peaceful policy, then all may go well. Unfortunately the organs of public opinion in Russia have all along claimed the Koh-i-Baba range as the true geographical, as well as the ethnological, frontier; and it is to be feared that no means will be left untried to realise this view of the case."

The *Morning Post* considers that the settlement of the frontier line is far from supplying to us the chief ground for self-satisfaction. The reception given to our commissioners at Cabul, and the friendly treatment they met with at the hands of the various tribes acknowledging allegiance to the Ameer, even beyond the Hindoo Koosh, are proofs that England is at length regarded as a sincere, and not a treacherous, friend. The Afghans have at last opened their eyes to the fact that it is for our interests to preserve their independence, and that it is infinitely better worth their while to cast in their lot with us than with the Czar. In any event, it is a satisfaction to this country to know that a limit has now been reached which cannot be overstepped save at the cost of a war with England. So long as it was a question of a Russian advance on Khiva, or even on Merv, there was always room for excuses or assurances, or the employment of the various other weapons with which the diplomatists of St. Petersburg are so familiar. But, for the future, the only question that can be raised is whether a clearly defined frontier line has been transgressed, and such transgression would necessarily mean war. The Ameer of Afghanistan may have been obliged to sacrifice some territory to which he considered himself rightly entitled, but, at a comparatively small price, he has secured a frontier of which no doubt whatever exists, and which England has pledged herself shall be respected. It would, however, be a very grave error for British statesmen to commit if they supposed that the mere settlement of a frontier line in itself raised any effectual barrier against Russian aggression. We must be prepared to defend that frontier, and all the more readily prepared because our obligations have now for the first time become definitely fixed. Our own North-Western frontier has been in a certain sense considerably extended, and although the *onus* will be thrown upon the Ameer of holding the outer line of defence, we are bound to take reasonable precautions that he will be enabled to do so successfully. We have been parties to the creation of a buffer State, we must see that the buffer will offer the resistance which we expect from it. The aid we are under the necessity of giving to the Ameer must be effectual and well-timed. Herat stands in very dangerous proximity to what is now admitted to be Russian territory, and that city should therefore be placed in such a state of defence as will guard it from the risk of being taken by surprise.

The *Times* congratulates Sir West Ridgeway and his colleagues on the successful conclusion of their long, laborious, and very delicate task. It is eminently satisfactory to find, from the accounts which reach us of its reception at Cabul, that the value of the services the Commission has rendered to Afghanistan is fully appreciated by the Ameer and his subjects. The Ameer knows very well that the risks we have run and the difficulties we have surmounted in the delimitation of the frontier have not been encountered solely on his behalf. But he knows, also, that in pursuing our own interests we have done him a great service, and given indisputable proofs of the value of our alliance. Gratitude is not a universal trait in the Afghan character, and, therefore, the friendly reception accorded to Sir West Ridgeway and his colleagues is all the more welcome and opportune.

THE VATICAN IN INDIA.

A correspondent, "S," writes as follows to the *Morning Post* of Oct. 28 from Paris:—"In recent leading articles of the *Morning Post* very judicious remarks were made on the dangerous influence which the boundless power lately given to the Order of the Jesuits by Pope Leo XIII. might have. The effects of that influence are already being felt among the native Christians in British India, who hitherto had been under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction and guidance of the Archbishop of Goa, which metropolitan see was constituted in 1540 by Portugal, and confirmed by Papal Bull of Nov. 3, of the same year. It is a known fact that the Propaganda Fide has been hard at work for a series of years to become supreme in India, neglecting no opportunities to attain its ends. The perusal of the interesting (recently published) "Atlas des Missions Catholiques, par le Rev. Werner, de la Compagnie du Jesus," proves the fact. The Propaganda has at last succeeded in making a grand coup, detaching from the obedience of the Primate at Goa an important group of native Catholic British subjects at Poona, Gattes, Colliampor, Canara, Cranganor, and Ceylon. Among these native Christians the cry of indignation is general. Fifty churches, sixty chapels, several pious institutions, and above 40,000 native British subjects are at once made over to the Propaganda, as if they were slaves. A concordat to that effect has been negotiated between the Vatican and Portugal. Protests and petitions are pouring in, signed by thousands of the aggrieved, imploring the Pope, the British and the Portuguese Governments, to intervene on their behalf; in short, to leave them in peace in the enjoyment of the *status quo ante*.

"In the presence of this *impasse*—a most deplorable state of things—it is reasonable, urgent, and politic to put an end to this state of excitement and discontent, which may assume alarming proportions. On the Vatican and on the Portuguese Government devolves the duty of doing justice to the aggrieved, and upon England to watch over the well-being of those who live under her rule. She must not forget that during the Indian Mutiny the only asylum that a British soldier could find was in Portuguese churches. Are those poor Indian Christians to be less considered than their fellow-countrymen who are not Christians? We hope not, for her Majesty the Queen, in her Proclamation in 1858 to the Princes and people of India, said:—'Firmly relying on the truth of Christianity . . . . we disclaim alike the right to impose our convictions on any of our subjects. And we do strictly charge and enjoin all those who may be in authority under us that they abstain from all interference with the religious belief or worship of any of our subjects on pain of our highest displeasure.' And if her Majesty recommends and enjoins her public servants to abstain from interfering in the religious concerns of her Indian subjects who do not profess Christianity, are her Christian subjects to be overruled and oppressed by the priests of the Propaganda Fide against their will?"

Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 16.

A FURTHER rise of ⅛ took place in Consols in London yesterday, making the quotation 102. Reuter's other Stock Exchange quotations however remain unchanged, and Money is also unaltered in value.

In the London General Produce markets no movement of any kind is reported.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday, although not quite so active apparently as on Saturday, showed a very fair tone. The day's sales were 12,000 bales, including 800 Surats, and although Americans to arrive were 1-64d. lower in the more distant positions, November-December deliveries were 1-64d. dearer. Spot prices were unchanged. From New York quotations come unaltered, the receipts at the ports being 57,000 bales.

Our local market for the staple still lacks life. The tone is steady, and sellers, more especially natives, are very conservative. Such enquiry as there is for New Crop seems to run mainly on Ginned Broach for March delivery, of which there are buyers of Good at Rs. 206, but few sellers.

WHEAT is still firm, and for Soft White and Hard Yellow high prices continue to be paid. Soft Reds, however, are easier, and all round the supply shows more signs of coming up to a par with the demand than for some time back.

SEEDS are quiet at unaltered values. The receipts of Produce into Bombay during Sunday and Monday were as follows :—

Cotton	3,421	bales.
Wheat	79,706	cwts.
Linseed	14,492	„
Rapeseed	7,594	„
Gingelly	21,850	„

FREIGHTS exhibit no very new feature. The enquiry is still very slack and the supply of tonnage, both present and prospective, in excess of the demand. We hear of business having been done for Antwerp, January loading, at 19s. 6d., and February at £ 1-0-6 per ton.

EXCHANGE maintains a quiet but at the same time a very steady front. There are practically no private Bills offering, or possibly Bankers might be induced to break the quotation for ready Credits. As things are at the moment, however, a difference of 1-32d. would practically have no effect in the way of bringing out sellers, and we are still governed by the Calcutta movements and reports from London regarding Silver. Closing rates for ready Bills are :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 7-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 7-8d.	„
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 5 15-16d.	„
Credits „ „	1s. 6 1-8d.	„
France „ „	1·91½	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER is steady at previous prices, say Rs. 97 13-16 for Fours, and Rs. 101½ for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES have been a trifle more active to-day. Bank of Bombay's are better and have advanced to Rs. 725. In Spinning and Weaving mills rates are generally Rs. 5 higher, but there are exceptions in Southern India, which are Rs. 20 lower at Rs. 380, and Victoria are down to Rs. 480. Bombay-Burmah Trading Co.'s shares are down to Rs. 2,375, first issue. Bapty Bros., Limited, have dropped to Rs. 50 discount, and Western India Flour Mills are offering at Rs. 25 discount.

COMMERCIAL ITEMS.

The following from the *Manchester Guardian* has attracted some attention in Manchester, and comes at a time when the subject has been prominently before those interested on this side.

THE FALSE STAMPING OF PIECE GOODS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "MANCHESTER GUARDIAN."

SIR,—Your report of the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce contains their views, based on a report of the Committee, on the subject of the false stamping of piece goods. Every one in the trade, who does not follow the practice of marking goods longer than they really are, will admit that the question is a serious and important one, and will be anxious to have any efficient means adopted to put an end to the evil. What is now proposed is that merchants here should sign a paper binding themselves not to mark falsely. But is it likely that such can have the desired effect? Those who do not now mark falsely, may or may not sign it, but those who do now follow this custom and follow it largely will not sign. How then can the evil be in any way mitigated by the present suggestion? I was asked to attend the committee, and I think it is only right for those who are interested in the matter, and were not there to know what other suggestions were made to put a stop to the present objectionable practice. A proposal to the following effect was put to the meeting (I have not the exact words) :—"That seeing the custom pursued largely by shippers from this and other countries to the Indian markets of sending goods marked wrongly as regards length, the Chamber should apply to the Government of India for a short penal Act to be passed, making it compulsory for all goods imported into India or produced in the country to have the length plainly marked on them in yards, or fractions of yards, of 36 inches to the yard imperial measure.

The above is the gist of the proposal, and if carried out and adopted by the Government of India would put it out of the power of any one to benefit from the present system of false marking; and what is of importance also, the goods produced by local mills, and which some years ago when I was in India were particularly lax in this respect, would be bound if the above Act was passed to sell by the actual dimensions. Their old custom used to be to sell by weight, the pieces, however, being marked with the length and width, but the mills would not take any responsibility as to what the actual dimensions were. It is quite useless to attempt to stop an evil of this sort by any combined action such as that proposed. We have seen it fail over and over again. The dealers themselves in Bombay and Calcutta have formed combinations in the matter, only to be broken by some of the signatories and eventually to be given up altogether. We have seen the same thing tried by merchants agreeing to charge only a certain commission on selling produce, carriers agreeing among themselves to make no return, and in each and every case with no result. The only way to restrain "human nature" in the present keen competition is by legal enactments. Surely, if moral considerations will not prevent the present system being followed by those who do so, the fact of certain firms binding themselves publicly not to do what they already refuse to do can have no deterrent effect. Indeed, it seems to me, that to sign any such document as is proposed would be as invidious, if not more so than not signing it.

Passing through the principal markets in India this year—*viz.*, Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras,—I took a good deal of trouble in going into this question with members of the several Chambers of Commerce, and the dealers themselves, and they were all unanimous in their wish to see the present system of marking misleading lengths on the part of a few put a stop to; but, as one dealer remarked, "it must be the same for all." I gathered that the Chambers of Commerce had written to the Manchester Chamber several times on the subject, and in particular the Calcutta Chamber some twelve months ago, took a great deal of trouble in the matter, getting a bale of goods from the bazaar, examining and measuring the pieces, and sending home a certificate with sample pieces, with permission to the Manchester Chamber to publish the whole report, they (the Calcutta Chamber) having, I believe, gone to the trouble of getting counsel's opinion on the case. It probably is not generally known that the Manchester Chamber has not published this report, nor given particulars even to its own members, I believe. It will not be wondered at if the Calcutta Chamber feel aggrieved that all their trouble should be to no purpose. People in India naturally say that the stamping is done in Machester and must be remedied there; the Manchester Chamber say it must be stopped in India, and so the matter has been going on. The present and latest of all proposals by this Chamber will be of as little avail as any other., and I am convinced, and so are all those who really wish the system put a stop to, that the only way is by a legal enactment. Of course such will meet with opposition, and those who now are not particular with their stamping will not wish the advantage they have over their neighbours put a stop to. The moment such an Act is passed the system would cease, and any one shipping goods not marked in accordance with the regulations of the country to which they were sent would be as rightly punished as if they attempted to evade duty on dutiable goods, or sent articles which were prohibited by the Government from being imported. In asking the Government of India to pass such an Act the question of the penalty would have to be considered, and this, it might be suggested, should be merely a pecuniary one.

In conclusion, I hope that those who really wish this question settled will come forward and either support the suggestion contained in the alternative proposal before the committee, or suggest some other equally effectual means. I may mention that at the present time, I believe, there is no standard length in India, and the Chambers of Commerce in the three Presidencies were going to memorialise the Government on the matter, and may have done so.—I am, &c., W. A. GLAZEBROOK.

11, Mount-Street, Manchester, October 28, 1886.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	11p.ct.	725
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	860
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	155
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	80,000	$125	all	17½ do.	59
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	112xd
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£100
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	–	£100	–	–	£100
INSURANCE COMPANIES					
Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	70	900
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	..	1,100
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,000		70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insuran Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,750
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,308	1,000	000	..	1375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	–	455
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	Rs. 5	104
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	390
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	650
Bellary S.&W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	520
Bo. Cotton Mf'g Co., Ld.	600	500	500	..	425
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	880
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	–	180
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	730
New issues	3,000	125	–	Rs. 125	175
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	670
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	Rs. 25	595
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	615
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	885
Dhurumsey S.&W. Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	9
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,070xd.
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	500	Rs. 25	685
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	630
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	–	160
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	910
Hingunghat Mill Co Ld	700	500	all	37½ p.s.	650
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	500	Rs. 25	860
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs. 25	445
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	500	Rs. 70	1,360
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,000	Rs. 25	595
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	500	500	„ 14-5-7	400
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	500	Rs. 45	1,115
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	980
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	835
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,000	100	Rs. 5	148
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 125	2,700
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	675
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,197½
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	..	182½
Morarjee Gocuidas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,530
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	..	450
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	...	80
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000		500nl
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	865
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	570
People of India S. & W Company	..	250	250	–	187½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500	..	85
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	885
Ripon	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	895
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	...	1,270
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	Rs. 17½	350
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,275
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	..	670
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	380
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	...	247½
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	480
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	790
Luxmidas Khimji S. W. Co.	770		1,000	...	785
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p.c.	145 143
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 18	143
Bapty Co., Ld.	325	200	165	Rs. 20	115
Barton & Co., Ld.	.,000	00	100	10 2-3p.c	16
Do. New issue	500		37	1 2-3p.c	
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p. ct.	575
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	--	225
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	109
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,375
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	45	590
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.c	101½
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	--	15
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	...	100
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	80
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 11	9
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	..	16½
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	100	100	...	...
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	324
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	16 p.ct.	94
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	40	Rs. 43	1
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct	90
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	109
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	...	
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	8 p. s.	53
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 19	300
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 8	103
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	100	100	..	92
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100		55exd.
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Re.	7½xd
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500		1,130
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 5	185xd
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	125	100	12 c	100
M. M. Mody & Co	2,000	200	200		197½

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

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ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER. 15.

Rendle, Capt., Mad., 8th N.I., on leave, from Secunderabad.

NOVEMBER, 16.

Hartshorne, Major, Benl., Genl. List Infy., to return to duty, from England.

Carleton, Capt., Benl., Leicestershire, on duty, from Lucknow.

Atkins, Lieut.-Col., Mad., Depy. Adjt. Genl., to return to duty, from England.

Ansopp, Capt., R.A., on duty, from England.

Rummond, Col., Bo., 22nd Native Infy., on leave, from England.

Schneider, Lieut., Bo., 2nd Grenadiers, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

Jenkinson, Lieut., Benl., 2nd W. Yorkshire, on duty, from England.

Beskett, Lieut.-Col., Benl., Mily. Works, on privilege leave, from Bareilley.

Monckmason, Major, Benl., R.A., on leave, from Allahabad.

Jackson, Lieut.-Col., Benl., Mily. Works, on leave, from England.

Waller, Capt., Bo., R.E., on leave, from Bolaram.

Hardinge, Capt., Mad., Royal Scots Fus., *en route*, to England, from Burma.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 16.

Dowell, Lieut., Bo., 47th Regt., on leave, to Calcutta.

Atkinson, Lieut.-Col., Mad., Depy. Adjt. Genl., to rejoin, to Secunderabad.

Schneider, Lieut., Bo., 2nd Grenadiers, on leave, to Surat.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, Comdt. B.V.R.C.

Bombay, November 17, 1886.

1. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows—No. 2457 Vol. S. Setterfield, to B. Company, No. 2458 Vol. J. Fido, to B. Company, No. 2459 Vol. P. Hildreth, to D. Company.

2. No. 2063 Vol. W. A. Fern is transferred from B. Company to D. Company, from this date.

3. Notice.—Found at Watson's Hotel after the guard of the B. V. R. C. had lef ton the 13th inst.. a purse, apply to R. S. Brown, Captain, B. V. R. Corps.

4. O. R. Sergt. V. Tobardo D. Company, having served 3 years in that appointment, is promoted to the rank of Cr Sergt.

5. It is requested that officers commanding companies will forward to Head Quarters any company competition held during the season 1885-86 that they may wish entered in the Annual Rifle.

By Order,

(Sd). H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B.V.R. Corps.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas,
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SAFETY versus DANGER.

TO buy spectacles is easy enough, but to get properly suited is another thing. Much danger, as well as inconvenience and expense, is invariably saved by consulting a leading specialist, you are invited first to try elsewhere, and then consult Mr. N. LAZARUS, whose perfect, simple and patented methods of examination have been testified to by the greatest living celebrities.

N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST-OPTICIAN TO H. E. THE VICEROY.
No. 28, Medows-street, BOMBAY. | No. 1, Mango Lane, CALCUTTA.

AS IMPORTERS OF
PIANOFORTES,

WE HAVE JUDGED it best to find two thoroughly competent and reliable manufacturers, one English and one German, and to stick to them. We do not say for a moment that no other maker is capable of turning out equally good work, but we have satisfied ourselves that the work of these is sound and excellent, and so with the help of the mutual adulation ticket we get along harmoniously. It is an arrangement which commends itself to us in many ways : by focusing our very considerable orders in this way, we secure the position of very firm buyers, and both expect and receive considerations which place us well in front of competition. Again, it is a decided satisfaction to confine one's dealings to a class of goods, which we know will reflect credit upon our recommendation, and content buyers. In the case of the renowned Stuttgart manufacturers, SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, when we see the public affectionately cautioned not to mistake them for an obscure opposition Schiedmayer, without any SOEHNE (as if there was the faintest chance of their doing so), we feel that our acknowledgments are due for the gratis advertisement, and are all the better satisfied with our German choice.

As a matter of fact SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOS have been favorites with the Indian public for the last THIRTY years, that is to say, long before any struggling beginner had devised the expedient of trying to benefit by the fact, by puffing his wares under a name which sounds a good deal like the original, and may possibly deceive the unwary.

MARKS AND COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JUST RECEIVED THE FIRST SHIPMENT OF
THE CONVERTIBLE BEDSTEAD

IT may be used with or without MOSQUITO RODS, and is a special Boon to people living upcountry, where a Punkah, during the Hot Season is a necessity.

Best quality and finish.

SOLE IMPORTERS—JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

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[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST B AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BARNETT—Oct 20, at 7, West-hill, St Leonard's, the wife of Lieut-Colonel J H M Barnett, 4th Madras Pioneers, of a son.

BATTEN—Oct 16, at The Manor House, Up Cerne, Dorset, the wife of Lieut -Colonel John Mount Batten, of a daughter.

FULTON—Oct 13, at Athlone, the wife of Captain G Fulton, RA, of a daughter.

HARMAN—Oct 17, the wife of Major Harman, late 2nd Queen's, of a son.

IVES—Oct 18, at 41, Hertford-street, Mayfair, the wife of Colonel Gorden Ives, of a daughter.

LEVERSON—Oct 21, at Bury-road, Gosport, the wife of George F Leverson, Lieut Royal Engineers, of a son.

MACKENZIE—Oct 16, at 52, Elm Park-gardens, S W the wife of Captain Mackenzie, Suffolk Regiment, of a daughter.

SPRATT—Oct 15, at Stoneleigh, Tunbridge Wells, the wife of Major Spratt, 1st Worcesttshire Regiment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

COWIE—WARD—Oct 9, at All Saint's Church, Hordle Lymington, Alexander Hugh Cowie, Lieut Royal Engineers, to Katharine Elizabeth, younger daughter of Howard Charles Ward, Esq, of Yeatton, Ham shire.

EGERTON—ERSKINE—Oct 20, at Christ Church' Lancaster-gate, Philip Henry Eperton, late Bengal Civil Service, to Mary Louisa, widow of John, fourth Baron Erskine.

ENGLAND—TOMLINSON—Oct 18, at St Barnabas Kensington, Colonel E L England, 32nd Regiment Dist. lately of the 13th Light Infantry, son of the late General P V England, R A, to Mary, widow of F P Tomlinson, Esq, of the Inner Temple.

FRANCIS—JACKSON—Oct 13, at St Michael's Church, Highworth, Wilts, Arthur Francis, younger son of Charles Francis, of Ilfracombe, to Amy Gertrude, eldest daughter of the late Alexander James Jackson, Bengal Civil Service.

MACPHERSON—KINLOCH—Oct, 16, at St. Catharine's Church, Blairgowrie, Perthshire, NB, William Charles Macpherson, Bengal Civil Service, eldest son of Allan Macpherson, Esq, of Blairgowrie, to Isabella Mary Kinloch, third daughter of the late Colonel Kinloch, Bombay Artillery, of Gourdie, Perthshire.

SWAINE—SMITH—Sept 30, at St. Luke's Cathedral, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Arthur Thomas Swaine, Captain 2nd Battalion the Royal Irish Rifles (86th Regiment), eldest son of the late George William Swaine, of Southend, Essex, to Cordelia Florence, only daughter of the Hon Mr Justice Smith, of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia.

WOOD—COLLINS—Oct 21, at St Michael's Church, Newquay, Cornwall, Cecil Archibald Harry Wood, Indian Postal Service, Punjab, stepson of Lieut.-Colonel Beville Vyvyan, 7th (D C O) Bengal Infantry, to Harriet Rawlings Collins, youngest daughter of John Basset Collins, of Bodmin and Newquay.

DEATHS.

BUCKLEY—Oct 15, at the Royal Naval Hospital, Haslar Fleet-Surgeon John Buckley, R N, aged 46.

CHANNER—Sept 29, at Southacre, Sydenham, Frank, the dearly-loved child of Captain and Mrs Bernard Channer, aged 3.

GAMBIER—Oct 14, at Glion, Montreux, Switzerland, of pleuro-pneumonia Colonel Edward Parry Gambier, Royal (late Bombay) Engineers, aged 50.

GARDNER—Oct 17, at Tunbridge Wells, Lucy Elizabeth, of 39, Montpelier-road, Brighton, widow of the late Captain Alan Hyde Gardner, Indian Navy.

KENNEDY—Oct 20, at Portobello, N B, Florence Harriett, only daughter of the late R H Kennedy, Esq, of the Bombay Medical Service.

RUTTLEDGE—Oct 5, Major D Ruttledge, J P, of Barbersfort, Tuam, county Galway.

THOMPSON—Oct 17, at Milton Hall, near Carlisle, Robert Hilary, youngest son of Colonel T C Thompson, aged 19.

WICKHAM—Oct 16, at Weston-super-Mare, Annie Elizabeth, wife of Lieut-Colonel Wickham, and stepdaughter of Captain Dixon, R N, of Green Park, Bath.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DUBASH—On Tuesday, 16th instant, at her father's residence, Chowpatty, Perozbai, the eldest daughter of Mr. Dadabhoy Hormusjee Dubash, and widow of R. C. Rutnagur, aged 36 years, deeply regretted. Her third day ceremony will be at Chowpatty, on Thursday, the 18th instant.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1886.

COMMENTATORS in this country upon the proceedings of the India Office may have occasional misgivings as to whether the Office deserves all that is said about its sins of dilatoriness and obstruction. But even the cautious *Economist* is as severe as the severest of us in the matter. In an article three weeks ago upon Indian railways it remarked that "moving in its usual leisurely fashion the India Office had condescended to publish Col. Stanton's report upon the working of the railways of India during 1885." And it goes on to ask in what sleepy hollow the report had lain since a summary of it appeared in the Indian newspapers in July, adding that "possibly we should hail its resurrection as a proof that, even in the case of the India Office, information, sooner or later, will come to those who wait." This is a small matter, of course, and it is not from the India Office alone that reports issue so sadly out of date. Yet it does not stand alone, but is symptomatic rather of a reign of slowness. Prompt work cannot be looked for in an office which took eight months or thereabouts to give an anwer to the request of the Bombay Government for an extra Judge to clear off the arrears in the High Court.

THE proposed Imperial Institution still lingers in the stage of proposal, notwithstanding much writing about it and many rumours. It has lately been thought necessary to contradict a report that "Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen had proferred to the Prince of Wales his resignation of the office held by him in connection with the proposed Imperial Institution," and in doing so to intimate that no appointment in connection with this project has been either made or offered. This is, so far as it goes, a satisfactory announcement. If the projectors of the Institution wish to gain the confidence of the people whose confidence is essential to the success of this venture, they must have nothing to do with Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, or any of the officials who have been associated with him in the organization of the Exhibitions at South Kensington during the past three years. The contradiction of this report concerning him gives a new opportunity for affirming the necessity for a complete detachment, personal and organic, of the Imperial Institution from the annual exhibitions which have ministered so largely to the entertainment of the people of London. Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen has original conceptions, and he has shown singular dexterity in giving effect to them. But they are too largely the conceptions of an entertainer to be adaptable to the purposes of more sober enterprise. Too strong a protest cannot be made against any plan which would deprive South Kensington of the services of one who has contributed so lavishly to its pleasures, and which would do India and the Colonies the worse service of handing over this Institution to an administration whose antecedents have altogether unfitted it for the charge. There is the more reason for re-affirming former protests on this head in the fact that an effort appears likely to be made to re-open the present Exhibition next year, so as to keep the collections together and at the same time to discuss the project of a permanent institution. Now this is a purpose which must if possible be frustrated. Some weeks ago certain of the Australian colonies, suspecting that the idea was to make a permanent institution by prolonging the existence of the South Kensington Exhibition, buttoned up their breeches' pockets until a clear and satisfactory explanation had been given upon the point. Neither in the Colonies nor in India could people contemplate this reopening of the Exhibition without mistrust. It would seem so much like the thin end of the wedge—so much like an endeavour to establish the relationship of continuity between the Exhibition and an institution which, if it is to serve any useful purpose, must be essentially different from the Exhibition, that this too must be protested against on behalf of India as it doubtless will be on behalf of the Colonies.

The idea to which the Prince of Wales gave expression in his recent letter is by no means new. The Prince of Wales, indeed, only responded to a wish to which expression had more than once been given when he urged that arrangements should be made for a permanent representation in London of the commercial capabilities and the commercial interests of India and the colonies. A communication in the *Times*, the authorship of which will be readily suspected in Bombay, describes some of the earlier suggestions that were made for carrying out portions at least of the greater plan embodied in the Prince's letter. In 1874 the idea of combining an Indian and a Colonial Exhibition in one building was seriously discussed in high quarters, and a committee actually sat at the Colonial Office for the purpose of providing for a permanent representation in London of the resources of the Colonies. Two years later Dr. Forbes Watson brought forward in a more or less definite shape the idea of a Colonial and Indian Museum in London. It was a characteristic of Dr. Forbes Watson's plan which entitles it to respect to-day that he strenuously objected to the location of his proposed museum at South Kensington, and insisted that it should be not further from the commercial part of the metropolis than the Thames Embankment. But although he was supported by the Chambers of Commerce and the commercial interest generally in this part of his scheme, it fell through, being wrecked, as the *Times* tells us, on the question of site. A little later the idea was taken up in another quarter. The Colonial Commissioners at the Paris Exhibition in 1878, in an address to the Prince of Wales, expressed the belief that the erection of a permanent Colonial Museum in London, where the products and manufactures of her Majesty's most distant possessions might at all times be on view, would diffuse throughout the mother country a better knowledge of the nature and importance of the resources of the several dependencies of the Empire, would facilitate commercial relations, and aid the researches of men of science. The fact is if some importance, as it shows that the proposal of to-day is not wanting in the element of spontaneity. But it was the spontaneity of the Commissioners and not of their Government. The latter were lukewarm; they did nothing to help forward the scheme, and the collection shown at Paris, after being warehoused at South Kensington pending the carrying out of the scheme, succumbed to moth and mould, and were ultimately carted away by the dealers in marine stores. Since then there has been little spontaneous action on the part of the Colonials in favour of the idea of 1878. Representations have been made to the Colonial Governments to help forward its realization. We hope it will not be found that the promoters of the Imperial Institution have made the same mistake as the promoters of Imperial Federation—that they have not shown too great anxiety to persuade the Colonies in a matter in which the Colonies ought to be left to judge of what is to their own interests.

There is danger too, lest serious difficulties should arise upon the question of a site for the proposed Institution. Far be it from any one to stand needlessly in opposition to Royal wishes in a matter of Imperial concern; but it is as well that the objections that prevail to Kensington as a site for the Institution should be stated as frankly as dutifully, notwithstanding that they come in conflict with the expressed wishes of her Majesty. We can all understand as we can all respect the Queen's desire that the Imperial Institution shall form one of the striking group of buildings which give character and interest to South Kensington—that an institution which is intended to do honour to the jubilee of her Majesty's happy reign should be in proximity to the elegant structure which does honour to a memory dear to her Majesty, dear also to her subjects. But we find it hard to look upon this scheme from any other point of view than that of practical utility. The *Times* surely errs in starting off with the proposition that the Institution ought to be of a monumental character, and that the subscribing Empire will assuredly insist upon this point. The "subscribing Empire" will insist rather, we should say, upon its fulfilling a definite commercial purpose, and as there is no question that this purpose cannot be adequately served if it is located in any uncommercial suburb like South Kensington, it will either insist upon its being put where it can most conveniently serve its purpose, or it will subscribe sparingly and discouragingly. The London Chamber of Commerce—no unreliable exponent of the prevailing opinion in a matter of this sort—has already shown signs of strong hostility to the Kensington scheme. It is said to have resolved upon setting up its own commercial museum in the City of London if the chief promoters of the Institution refuse to place it in the midst of the commercial community, where alone it will be of service to the material interests of the Empire. The Government of India are said to warmly approve of the idea embodied in the Prince of Wales's letter. We should be glad to hear of it if we could be sure that their approval was conditional upon the idea being carried out with reasonable regard to the practical purposes of the undertaking. But if it is insisted upon at home that the Institution be located where it would certainly degenerate into an exhibition, and where it would in all probability fall into the hands of exhibition managers, where it would be a convenient resort for loungers, but an inconvenient resort for men of business, the commercial interest in India would be thankful to them for politely and dutifully declining to have anything to do with it. India's contribution to it, whatever it may be, will be made from an exchequer that is not flowing over, and we must take all guarantees against its being uselessly offered.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

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(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCT. 29.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S reception at Bradford was more remarkable than the Speech he delivered there. The enthusiasm with which he was greeted by an immense gathering of delegates, representing the Conservative party of the whole country, is confirmation strong of that wonderful personal popularity which is the main source and justification of the position he has claimed and holds as leader of the party and the chosen interpreter of its sentiments and aims. The remarkable success of the Conservative Conference at Bradford is entirely due to the business-like capacity and untiring energy of Mr. Ashmead Bartlett, the chairman of the National Union, who, although he has failed so far to make his mark as a great speaker in the House of Commons, is recognized by Conservative working men throughout the country as one of the most effective of platform orators. Mr. Bartlett has worked hard to improve the organisation of the National Union by widening its basis and bringing it more thoroughly into touch with the district and local associations, which make up the real electoral strength of the party; and he has fairly won the distinction he now enjoys of being the accepted chief of a popularly elected council which has the practical management of all the extra Parliament any work required to secure the triumph of the Conservative cause. But the proceedings of the conference afforded a very significant illustration of the absolute sway which Lord Randolph now wields, and the perfect impotence of Mr. Bartlett and his friends, who might be supposed to have had the control of the conference, to withstand him. When Lord Randolph arrived at Bradford the conference was already sitting, and the delegates were engaged in listening to a speech from Colonel Malleson, who had brought forward a resolution pledging the party to maintain the foreign policy of Lord Beaconsfield, and especially to "safeguard the independence of Constantinople." Any one reading between the lines could understand that the real object of this resolution was to protest against the disposition shown by Lord R. Churchill in his speech at Dartford to depart from the traditional policy of treating the Eastern question as one in which England has a primary interest. Mr. Ashmead Bartlett, Colonel Malleson, and other so-called Jingoes, are greatly alarmed at the tendency of the new Government to accept the Radical theory that Constantinople is not worth fighting for. Lord Randolph has not, of course, said as much as this, but it is pretty clear that the forward policy school of Conservatives do not at all like the tone of his references to foreign affairs. With characteristic courage and dexterity, the noble lord, as soon as Colonel Malleson had finished speaking, stepped to the front, and, after the manner of Richard the Second, when dealing with the Kentish insurgents, told the delegates he would their leader. Having soothed Colonel Malleson with an adroit compliment or two, he practically claimed to be the sole authorized interpreter of Lord Beaconsfield's ideas, and coolly declared that he would always follow the line of policy with regard to foreign affairs laid down by that great man, except when modifications were required to suit "the changed circumstances of Europe." Nothing could well be more elastic than this interpretation of the sacred text of Tory belief. Lord Randolph's definition of the view taken by her Majesty's Government of their duty in the East of Europe would allow him to "modify" Lord Beaconsfield's policy out of existence. The Conservative delegates did not quite relish the assumption of the disciple to be greater than his master; and some of them resented being left to play, as it were, a game of blind-man's-buff in order to find out what the Government really intends to do with reference to Bulgaria and Egypt; but Lord Randolph's will prevailed, and, at the instance of his colleague in the representation of Paddington, Mr. Lionel Cohen, Colonel Malleson's defiant resolution was withdrawn. In the evening the Chancellor of the Exchequer addressed a great public meeting, and, not perhaps feeling very sure of his ground, abstained from saying a word about foreign affairs, excusing himself on the ground that the Prime Minister and Lord Iddesleigh, from whom the country naturally expects to get satisfactory guidance in these matters, will have an early opportunity of speaking the words of "sense and wisdom" at the Lord Mayor's banquet on the 9th of November. There must have been a slight touch of sarcasm in this remark, as Lord Randolph has refused the Lord Mayor's invitation for himself, on the plea—an obviously absurd one, since he must dine somewhere—that he is too busy with office work to be able to spare time for feasting. Apparently, the Prime Minister has requested Lord Randolph to let foreign affairs alone for the present, and so the leader of the House of Commons means to deny Lord Salisbury the satisfaction of having him as one of his auditors on Nov. 9. It is to be hoped that the Prime Minister will speak out on that occasion, and put an end to the foolish notion, greedily adopted by Mr. Labouchere and others, that the Government agrees with Mr. Arnold Forster in thinking England has no Mediterranean interests about which she need concern herself.

Lord Randolph spoke out with much vigour and plainness on the Irish question, and made a very diverting attack on Mr. Lucy, of *Punch* and the *Daily News*, for attributing to him an intention to bring forward a Home Rule Bill. The Irish policy of the Government is now well defined and immutable, and I am glad to believe that it has already been attended with no small measure of success. I saw Sir M. Hicks-Beach yesterday, he having just arrived in town from a prolonged visit to Ireland, and he was looking quite cheerful, though admitting that he had had very hard work to do. I ventured to ask him what were the prospects for the winter: but he said it was too soon to prophesy yet, though he hoped for the best. I do not myself attach much importance to Lord Randolph's hint that the Government may possibly find it necessary to apply to Parliament for special powers to enable General Buller to restore order in Kerry. At all events, it is very unlikely that any proposal of this kind will be made before February next. Some prominent public men appear to fancy that Parliament may still be called together before the year is out. Lord Hartington has given up his proposed visit to India on account of the uncertainty that exists as to when his services may be required at home; and Sir John Gorst has, for a similar reason, only gone as far as Constantinople. But if it be the case that the Speaker and Mrs. Peel are to be among the distinguished visitors to your shores this winter—and I am told that they have already made arrangements for the voyage—it is clear that Parliament will not be summoned to meet before February. The National League in Ireland continues to threaten unutterable things; but its power is slipping away from it. Thanks to the conciliatory bearing of the landlords, and the natural shrewdness of the peasants, agreements as to the purchase or occupation of the land are now made freely in most parts of the country without the intervention of that most mischievous and greedy of all middlemen, the political agitator.

I pointed out to you, immediately after the delivery of Lord Randolph's Dartford speech, that the legislation he hinted at on the Land Question must be limited to the extention of allotments, and that the noble lord could not dream of asking the Conservative party to carry out Mr. Jesse Collings's programme of enabling local authorities to buy land at less than its market value in order to cut it up into small freeholds. At Bradford Lord Randolph himself put the very same construction on his former speech. He still, however, spoke as if Mr. Collings, and by implication Mr. Chamberlain, constituted the whole Liberal Unionist party, whereas that section of the Unionists who are most nearly in accord with the Conservatives, and who look up to Lord Hartington and Mr. Goschen as their leaders, are among the strongest opponents of Mr. Collings's land programme, and would be alienated by any attempt to give effect to the "three acres and a cow policy." Another matter on which Lord Randolph is distinctly at variance with the bulk of his party is the clôture. With delightful ingenuousness he confesses that, since he became a Minister of the Crown and leader of the House of Commons, he has been convinced of the expediency of muzzling private members and conferring upon the Government of the day power to put an end to any and every discussion at the will of the majority which has placed it in power. This would, no doubt, be a very pleasant arrangement for the Chancellor of the Exchequer, as it would save him much labour and anxiety. But there is not the faintest possibility that independent members on either side of the House will consent to muzzle themselves for the convenience of any Minister. Reasonable rules of procedure, including the concession to a proportional majority to close debates, will be carried; but, as Mr. Chaplin fairly warned Lord Randolph, and I see that the Solicitor-General last night spoke to the same effect, though in more guarded language, Conservative members will not stultify themselves by voting for the clôture by a bare majority of the House now simply because their friends happen to be in office, and would benefit by the change.

Spending the winter in India has decidedly become the fashion with the best classes of English society. This is the result, no doubt, to a large extent of the interest created by the very skilfully arranged display of the most attractive features of Indian life at South Kensington, and by the great partiality which the Royal Family show for the people and the products of her Majesty's Indian Empire. One will be curious to see the results of the new grand tour on the opinions of public men. If I might presume to give your visitors a word of advice, I would entreat them to shift a little for themselves when they reach Bombay, and not let themselves be taken in charge by either official or unofficial cliques, to be handed on from one set to another of people having exactly the same interests and prejudices all over India, or they will come back no wiser than they were when they set out, but well stuffed with partisan opinions, which they will complacently parade as their own. Natives of India are like natives of Ireland, they usually tell a traveller just what they think will flatter his particular vanity; and Englishmen who want to understand Indian questions should keep themselves out of the reach of both the intelligent official and the clever native agitator, and look at the manners and customs of the people with their own eyes. It has become a regular business now with professional politicians to seize upon Englishmen of note, from Lord Randolph Churchill downwards, as soon as they land at the Apollo Bunder, and never let go upon them till they have been safely replaced on board the homeward mail steamer.

I hope I may be mistaken, but I have a strong suspicion that the reckless Gladstonian faction mean to raise the cry of disestablishment next month at their conference in Leeds, and to make common cause with the Welsh Radicals, who are waging what they call the tithe war in order to show their hatred to both the Church and the landlords. Mr. Gladstone has already given the signal to "gallant little Wales" to make common cause with long-suffering and heroic Ireland, and you will see in to-day's *Times* the report of a remarkable little speech delivered by Lord Wolverton, who is Mr. Gladstone's most confidential and most devoted political friend, and the organiser-in-chief of the Gladstonians, and who frankly says that he has now been converted to a belief in the desirability of disestablishment. This is the last resource of a baffled and discredited party. Mr. John Morley, who is to preside at the Leeds Conference, will no doubt repeat the watchword of Lord Wolverton; and Sir William Harcourt, who is to be the principal speaker, will give it voice with all the power of his capacious lungs. Poor Sir William Harcourt is in a desperate strait. A well accredited story is in circulation that, when he saw Mr. Gladstone was going to be beaten, he went to his old friend Sir Henry James and asked if he too could not come over to the Unionist camp. The reply he got was that it was too late. He might have seceded with Lord Hartington, or with Mr. Chamberlain, and have kept his good name and his chance of future distinction; but if he deserted at the eleventh hour, he would only cover himself with ignominy. Being thus left with no alternative but to go on "stewing in the Parnellite juice," Sir William is determined to make the best of a bad job, and there is nothing he will not go in for now in order to avenge himself on the Liberal Unionists and to upset the Conservative Government.

J. M. M.

THE MAIL STEAMER IN A CYCLONE.

◆

A TERRIBLE cyclone, met with in the Indian Ocean, delayed until yesterday morning the arrival of the P. and O. steamer Peshawur with the overland mails of the 29th October. After leaving Aden last Wednesday morning the steamer, which had a full complement of passengers, was favoured for the next day or two with lovely weather, the atmosphere being exceptionally clear and the land, so long as the coast could be perceived, standing out with remarkable distinctness. It was the calm that preceded a storm of exceptional fury. At noon on Friday, when the vessel was some nine hundred miles from Bombay, in 15° 39" N. lat. 57° 19" E. long., the first signs of less favourable weather were met with, the steamer encountering a heavy north-east swell. Next morning at eight the change was complete, there being a strong breeze, and cloudy weather. A heavy head swell caused the ship to pitch heavily and large quantities of water were being shipped forward. Every preparation was at once made for dirty weather, and an hour later the hatches were battened down, the ports closed, the awnings furled on the hurricane deck, and the boats secured. At noon on Saturday the wind was still blowing strongly, and the skies were overcast and threatening. A heavy squall of wind and rain, the precursors of a series, struck the vessel when she was 614 miles from Bombay. There bring unmistakeable signs of a cyclone, speed was slackened, and the orders passed to take in all sail. The wind grewed in violence accompanied by an increasing sea. Early in the afternoon the course was changed and the ship's head put to the north-west, the engines going at half speed. The remaining awnings were furled, the decks cleared, and the sky lights battened down. At four o'clock there was a furious gale raging, fierce squalls of wind, and torrents of blinding rain being accompanied by a sea running mountains high. The ship laboured heavily and took in large quantities of water fore and aft. Still the gale increased in intensity, and soon after five there was a perfect deluge driven with hurricane force upon the steamer. Terrific squalls were continuing with undiminished frequency at eight o'clock. The sea at this time was high and confused, and rain descending in torrents. The barometer never ceased to fall until half-past ten that night when it reached its lowest point. 29° 37" was registered as the minimum. The wind in the meantime came in fearful gusts, rendering it almost impossible to maintain one's hold, with both hands clutching as firmly as they could grasp. The rain came down with such force as to beat down the sea into a mass of foam, huge flakes of which were driven over the steamer in clouds. It was apparent that the cyclone was bearing south, and as nearly as could be reckoned it was estimated that the Peshawur was from thirty to forty miles from the centre. At midnight the tempest was moderating slightly, though the gale was still furious and the rain continuous. Not until after four on Sunday morning did the squalls of wind and rain cease to trouble the steamer. At that hour she was labouring heavily through the enormous waves, straining greatly and shipping seas fore and aft. Half an hour later things took an appreciable turn for the better, and by eight o'clock all danger was at an end. Throughout this trying period, although the engines were put at full speed, steerage way could barely be obtained against the hurricane force of the wind. The cyclone was travelling from east to west, and in the course of twelve hours shifted round from the north to eastward, and finally veered round to south-east. Captain Moule navigated his vessel with consummate skill, and his officers admirably supported their commander, though at times to see across the decks was impossible, and the gale threatened to blow officers and crew off their feet. The damage sustained under the circumstances was trifling. The most serious personal hurt occurred to one of the quarter-masters, who was temporarily incapacitated by a fall in which his ribs were injured, and, considering that persons were blown hither and thither by the force of the gale as if they were no more than shreds of paper, it is surprising that the Peshawur has not a serious list of casualties. It is to be feared that other vessels, encountering the same perilous experience, will scarcely escape so lightly. Before the passengers quitted the mail steamer, Major Hartshorn (Bengal Army), on their behalf, presented to the commander and his staff an address warmly eulogising their forethought, skill and energy. This address, which bore one hundred signatures, headed by that of H. R. H. Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia, was couched in the following terms :—"We, the undersigned passengers of the P. & O. s.s. Peshawur, desire to convey our warmest thanks to you, Captain Moule, for the skilful manner in which you, aided by the chief and other officers of the ship, handled the vessel during the trying period of the cyclone that raged with unabated fury for about twelve hours on the 13th November in the Indian Ocean. We also gladly avail ourselves of this opportunity to express our thanks to yourself and other officers of the Peshawur for the uniform courtesy shown towards one and all during the time we have been on board this vessel."

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff is only coming to England on short leave, and will then report personally to Government the progress of his mission in Egypt, and also confer respecting the parleying with Ahmed Mouktar Pacha.

COUNT KALNOKY'S SPEECH.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 15.

The Russians are displeased at the tone of Count Kalnoky's speech to the Hungarian Delegation, and interpret it as being menacing.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

The nomination of Prince Dolgorouki to the post of Russian Minister at Teheran is intended as an off-set against British influence in Persia.

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 15.

Ahmed Mouktar Pacha has made his report on Egypt, strongly confirming the views he expressed in his first report.

THE HONGKONG GOVERNORSHIP

LONDON, Nov. 16

It is reported that Sir Hart Dyke will be appointed Governor of Hongkong.

THE SOCIALISTS IN LONDON.

The Socialists have arranged for a great demonstration in Trafalgar Square on Sunday next, and have requested Lord Salisbury to remain in town and receive a deputation on that day.

ADDRESS TO THE VICEROY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AKOLA, Nov. 16.

At a meeting representing all classes, held this evening, an address to the Viceroy, representing the wants of the province on behalf of the Berar towns, was adopted.

A deputation will present it at Hyderabad.

THE SOUTHERN INDIA RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 16.

The Southern India Rifle Meeting Officers' Plate, British, 200 and 500 yards, was won by Captain Leonard, of the Bangalore Volunteers, with 65 points; Major Lacey, East Yorkshire Regiment, was second, with 64 points.

The Native Officers' Plate, 200 and 400 yards, was won by Jemedar Mahomed Salar, 4th Madras Pioneers, with 47 points.

The British Army Contest, fired for all over India, 500 and 600 yards, was won by Private Keeble, 12th Lancers, Bangalore, with 67 points. There were 66 prizes, the lowest score in 51.

The Volunteers' Contest, 500 and 600 yards, fired for all over India, was won by Captain Koenenman, South India Railway Volunteers, with 68 points; Volunteer Foiven, of the Simla Volunteers, second, with 66 points. There were 23 prizes, the lowest score in 59. Twelve fifty-nines were counted out.

The Volunteer Recruits' Prize was won by Volunteer Hood, of the Coorg Volunteers, with 42 points. There were 17 prizes, the lowest score in 31.

The Snider Plate, 200 yards, was won by Private Streeramadoo, 10th Madras Infantry, with 33 points. There were 29 prizes, the lowest score in 27.

The Lloyd Lindsay Prize for Mounted Troops, teams of four, was won by "F" Troop, 12th Lancers, with 113 points.

The Bangalore Cup, British, teams of eight from each corps, 500 and 600 yards, was won by the Madras Railway Volunteers, with 456 points. Eleven teams competed. The best shot of the combined teams was Band Sergeant Hazell, 12th Lancers, 66 points.

THE HYDERABAD RACES.

THIRD DAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

A larger attendance assembled this afternoon than we have had yet. The principal feature of the day's racing was the upsetting of several pots on the various favourites, only one, Lanercost, winning. Orphan's pulling off the Hyderabad Cup was quite unexpected. His Highness arrived just before the last race, and left shortly after it had finished.

First Race.—"The Dessert Stakes."—Rs. 500, presented by the Nawab Vicar-ool-Mulk, Bahadur, a Selling Race for all Arabs. Winner to be sold for Rs. 1,500. Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Cook's ch a h Royal Chief, 8st. 7lbs., Brewty. 1
Mr. Walter's g a h Tookan, 8st., Gerrard.......... 2
The Hyderabad Confederacy's b a h Amani, 8st., Ch. Kendall 3

Salem, Wonderland and Caractacus also ran.

At the lottery Royal Chief sold for Rs. 440, Toocan for Rs. 860, and Amani for Rs. 230.

Time—1min. 55½secs.

When the flag fell, Amani took the lead, followed by Toocan and Wonderland, but he was soon overhauled by Royal Chief, and at the mile post it could be seen that the race lay between the favourite and Royal Chief. At the distance Toocan gave up the lead beaten out. Royal Chief won by a neck.

Second Race.—"The Galloway Plate."—Rs. 1,000. For all Galloways. Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Walter's Sterling, 8st. 3lbs., Gerard.......... 1
Mr. Runjeet's Shere Ali, 9st. 7lb., Hurjee Sing... 2
Mr. Percival's Bloodstone, 7st. 9lb., Dunn.......... 3

Galopin and Goldfinch also ran.

Galopin led from the start, followed by Bloodstone and Shere Ali, Goldfinch last. At the half-mile post he surrendered his lead to Sterling. In the straight they were all together, when Sterling urged ahead, and after a good race home, won by half a length. Shere Ali was a hot favourite both at the bookmaker's and at the lotteries. At the latter Sterling sold for Rs. 100, Shere Ali for Rs. 490, and Bloodstone for Rs. 290. Betting—12 to 1 against Sterling, 1 and 3 on Shere Ali, and 2 to 1 against Bloodstone.

Time—1min. 54secs.

Third Race.—"The Hyderabad Gold Cup." Value Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 1,000 from the Fund. For all horses. Distance 2 miles.

Mr. Broadwood's b w g Orphan, 8st. 8lbs., Vinall. 1
Lord W. Beresford's b a g Fitzwilliam, Dunn...... 2
Mr. Runjeet's b w g Ringwood 3

At the start, Orphan led and kept several lengths ahead until the distance, when Fitzwilliam tried to get up, but without avail, and Orphan won by by three lengths. This was a fast race throughout.

Time—3min. 40secs.

At the lotteries Orphan sold for Rs. 350, Fitzwilliam for Rs. 710, Ringwood for Rs. 230.

The betting was 6 to 1 against Orphan, 2 to 1 on Fitzwilliam, and 12 to one against Ringwood.

Fourth Race.—"The Hyderabad Club Cup"—Rs. 1,000, with Rs. 1,000, from the Fund. For all maiden Arabs, and maiden-bred in H. H. the Nizam's dominions. Distance R. C.

Mr. Locke's Lanercost, 8st. 13lbs., Dunn.......... 1
The Hyderabad Confederacy's Mohsin, 8st. 1lb., Kendall.......... 2
Ditto b a c Samnite, 8st. 1lb., Wool.......... 3

Tom Jones and Jamshid also ran.

A fine race all through. At the start Mohsin led off, followed by Samnite and Jamshid, Tom Jones last, but in the straight Dunn rushed Lanercost ahead, and after a splendid race with Mohsin gained the race by a neck.

Time—2mins. 48secs.

At the lotteries Lanercost sold for Rs. 530 and Samnite for Rs. 200.

The betting was 2 to 1 on Lanercost, 4 to 1 against Mohsin, 6 to 1 against Samnite.

Fourth Race.—"The Pony Plate."—Rs. 200 and Rs. 1,300 from the Fund. For all Arab Waler and other ponies, 13-2 and under. Distance ¾ mile.

The Hyderabad Confederacy's ch a p Oosman 8st. 8lbs., Kendall 1
Mr. Broadwood's b a p Mahdi, 9st. 11lbs., Owner 2
Mr. Maurice's g a p Velvet, 9st. 4lbs., Vinall... 3

Colonel, Mirror, Commotion, Aristocrat, Boncen, and Eva also ran.

Time—1 min 27secs.

A slow race. Won by half a length.

At the lotteries the Confederacy's stables sold for Rs. 330, Mahdi for Rs. 550, and Velvet for Rs. 370.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 15.

The Anchor Line steamer Roumania arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The Anchor Line steamer Persia left here for Bombay on the evening of the 13th inst.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macgregor arrived here this morning.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes arrived here the day before yesterday, evening.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kerbella arrived here from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, on tke evening of the 13th inst.

SUEZ, Nov. 15.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ganges arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The City Line steamer City of Carthage left here for Bombay yesterday afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Drummond arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Stuart left here yesterday evening.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this evening.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed strong. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	3½
The Manchester market has been firm.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	72½
4½ per cent. do.	74⅞
3 per cent. Consols for account	102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100⅝
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109½
Bar Silver	46 11-16.

Arrivals.—Archmede, Brookfield and Yesso.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(NOVEMBER 16.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Madras-Penang Cable continues interrupted. The section Elephant Point-Penang is perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, Nov. 15.

10 p.m.	78·4

TUESDAY, Nov. 16.

6 a.m.	77·4
10 a.m.	80·5
2 p.m.	82·8
4 p.m.	81·6

The distribution of prizes to the students of the School of Art will be made this afternoon by his Excellency the Viceroy. We are asked to say that visitors will confer a favour by attending punctually at four o'clock.

The amateur performance last evening at the Gaiety Theatre was one of the most successful ever arranged in Bombay. So great was the demand for seats that the whole of the pit area had to be included in the orchestra stalls, and when the curtain rose the house was everywhere crowded. A number of chairs fronting the orchestra had been reserved for the Viceregal party. Lord Dufferin was enthusiastically cheered as his Excellency entered the building followed by the Countess of Dufferin, the Governor and Lady Reay. Robertson's comedy "Home" was exceedingly well-played, and their Excellencies remained until all had been called before the curtain. The following was the cast:—Mr. Dorrison, Col. Bedford, R.E.; Colonel White, Lieut.-Col. Cowper; Captain Mountraffe, Captain Hodgkinson; Bertie Thompson, Mr. Mainwaring; Mrs. Pinchbeck (an adventuress) Mrs. Cowper; Lucy Dorrison, Miss Swinhoe; Dora Thornhaugh, Mrs. Hay.

Sir Frederick Roberts arrived at Menbo on November 12. He did not stop at Minhla, but received a salute from a guard-of-honour drawn up there. A similar honour was paid him at Menbo. Brigadier-General Low and all the British officers recieved the Chief, who went over the position here and visited the hospitals and barracks. All was quiet at Minhla, where the damage recently done by Bo Shwe's followers is by no means so extensive as was at first reported. The Chief and Staff, with General White, Brigadier Low, and Captain Parrot, Civil Officer, rode out ten miles into the interior on the 13th instant on a visit to the outposts.

The report of the directors of the Bombay Gas Company (Limited) for the half-year ending June 30, states that the company received remittances from Bombay amounting to £32,000, costing, at a fraction over 1s. 6d., Rs. 4,24,914, showing a loss of £10,491. Of this sum exchange equalization account has been debited with £5,000 and the balance charged to profit and loss. The revenue balance (after placing £700 to the reserve fund for depreciation of plant, &c.) is £8,591, from which the directors have declared an interim dividend of 3½ per cent., tax free, leaving £191 to be carried forward.

The new steamships which have been built in England for the Government of India will sail very shortly for Bombay. The despatch vessel Lawrence, Captain Paget Jones, will be the first to get away, and she is directed to proceed in company with the torpedo boats, Tamil, Capt. Cuthbert, and Muzbee, Capt. Barwick. The troopship Dalhousie, Capt. Wilson, will probably follow a few days later. These vessels are manned entirely by lascars, who recently arrived from India in the P. and O. steamer Malwa.

Messrs. Blackwood & Sons will speedily publish "England and Russia Face to Face in Asia: a Narrative of the Afghan Frontier Commission," by Lieut. A. C. Yate, of the Intelligence Department, Government of India. Lieut. Yate accompanied the Boundary Expedition as special correspondent of the *Pioneer* and of the *Daily Telegraph*, and his book is based on his letters to these journals. The march of the Commission through Southern and Western Afghanistan, the topography of the country, and the character of the tribes are described with minuteness; and further light will, it is said, be thrown upon the affair of Penjdeh.

Some time ago a copy of Miss Putlibai Dhanjeebhoy Wadia's Guzerati translation of "More Leaves from the Journal of a Life in the Highlands' was presented to H. M. the Queen through Mr. M. M. Bhownagree. Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the book, and Miss Putlibai has received the following acknowledgment:—"Sir Henry Ponsonby is commanded by the Queen to convey her Majesty's thanks to Miss Putlibai Wadia for the copy of her Guzerati translation of 'More Leaves from the Journal of a Life in the Highlands' which she has been kind enough to forward to her Majesty, at Osborne."

A marriage is announced to take place shortly between Miss Georgina Charlotte Clive Bayley, third daughter of the late Sir Edward Clive Bayley, and Colonel E. F. Chapman, R.A., Quarter-Master-General in India.

The Duchess of Connaught has presented three very handsome altar-cloths and frontals to Bagshot Church. They were worked in India by natives, and the designs are very artistic and beautiful. The old altar-cloths were also gifts from the Duchess, who worked them herself. Private letters received in England from passengers on board the Bengal confirm the statement that the Duke of Connaught had a very pleasant voyage to Bombay in the Bengal. During the whole voyage little or no formality was used, it being the Duke's express wish to be free from court etiquette for a short time. He played with the children, talked with the officers and passengers, and in many ways showed that though he was a Prince of the greatest nation in the world, he was none the less a man and a gentleman in the strictest sense of the word. Prior to leaving the ship the Duke presented Captain Andrews, Commander of the Bengal, with a diamond pin, and the Duchess asked him to accept one of their photographs as a souvenir of the voyage. Both their Royal Highnesses then shook hands with the captain and each of the officers, addressing a few complimentary words to each one, and wishing them good-bye in the most cordial manner, and a pleasant and a safe return to England.

The Right Hon. Robert Bourke, the new Governor of Madras, left England for the seat of his Government on November 4th, accompanied by Lady Susan Bourke. He has appointed Mr. J. D. Rees, of the Madras Civil Service, to be his private secretary, an office which that gentleman has already held under Mr. Grant-Duff, the late Governor. Mr. Rees accompanies Mr. Bourke to Madras. Mr. Bourke's staff at Madras has been appointed. It will consist of Major Stewart-Mackenzie, 9th Lancers, as military secretary, and Captain Wyndham-Quin (16th Lancers) and Lieut. Wingfield (7th Hussars), aides-de-camp.

A few days ago the ceremony of commencing the building of three new ships for the Oxus took place at St. Petersburg. Two of these boats are steel steamers and the third is a large barge which is to be towed. All of them are to be constructed with the object of solving the double problem of navigation in extremely shallow waters and of having the greatest possible capacity of transport. They are specially intended to maintain communication between the two sections of the Transcaspian Railway where they are separated by the Amoo Daria. The two steamers, which are to be christened the Czar and the Czarina, and which are to be 149ft. 6in. long and 23ft. broad, with a draught of only 2ft. 6in., are to cost 140,000 roubles each. Their speed will be twelve knots. The barge is to be capable of carrying 10,000 pounds (360,000lbs.), with a draught of only 2ft. Its cost will be 50,000 roubles. They are to be finished in eleven months.

A volume of diplomatic correspondence upon the Afghan frontier question has been issued by the Russian Ministry for Foreign Affairs. The period embraced by the 155 despatches which it contains extends from 1872 to 1885. The collection commences with a Note from Lord Granville to Lord A. Loftus, dated the 17th of October (old style), 1872, and concludes with the London protocol of September 10 (old style), 1885. It is prefaced by an historical summary of the diplomatic negotiations, which fills up gaps in the diplomatic document by detailed explanatory notes on the correspondence exchanged between the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Russian authorities on the Central Asian frontier.

A telegram from Cairo states that three soldiers of the Royal Fusiliers have been killed by the bursting of a shell which was found in the desert near Abassyeh, and two others were wounded.

Colonel Kitchener telegraphs as follows:—"Only sixty of the Tamai garrison reached Tokar. Constant letters are sent from Tokar. The rebel sheikhs have applied at Kassala for reinforcements. I consider the submission of Tokar imminent. The Tamai forts have been blown up, and all the huts burnt." General Stephenson is at Wady Halfa. He expected to leave Assouan for Cairo on Oct. 25.

Cholera occurred on board the troopship Euphrates before she had entered the Suez Canal. A telegram from Suez, dated the 24th ult., says:—Her Majesty's Indian troopship Euphrates passed Perim yesterday, homeward bound. Four deaths from cholera have occurred on board."

The Portuguese Government has authorised the French cable to Madagascar being landed at Mozambique, which will therefore be one of the new stations of the new line.

The *Berliner Politische Nachrichten* states that the promoters of the subsidized steamer lines to the East have under consideration the advisability of the vessels calling at Naples, in accordance with the original proposal, and of forming a connexion at that port with Genoa. Should this proposal be adopted the Mediterranean line would be abandoned, and the scheme would be extended by the establishment of a fresh branch line from Aden to Zanzibar, or from Colombo to some large Indian port. Nothing has, however, yet been decided, the formal proposals not having been drawn up.

Acknowledging the receipt of an address from the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade, the Marquis Tseng, writing from Marseilles, says:—"The able manner in which you have dealt with the subject shows me how earnestly your efforts have been directed to the suppression of the use of this drug, which has brought so much misery upon China and now threatens if not checked to produce an equal amount of evil in certain portions of your Indian Empire. It is due to the labours of your society that I was enabled to conclude between the British and my own Government the present negotiations. This treaty, I admit, does not accomplish the desired result, but it will prove nevertheless the first important step towards checking the use and abuse of opium."

The official list of probate and divorce suits to be heard during the ensuing sittings has been issued, and is a fairly sensational one. The most notable case is that of Lord Colin Campbell, son of the Duke of Argyll, *v.* Lady Gertrude Colin Campbell. The co-respondents are the Duke of Marlborough, Captain Shaw, General Butler, and Dr. Bird. The case stands second on the special jury list, and was to be reached about the middle of November. All the well-known leading counsel have been retained for one or other of the parties to the suit, and the present will be a very representative one. The particulars of the case are as follows:—Two years ago Lady Colin Campbell sought a divorce, and the suit was tried *in camera*, before a special jury, who in the result returned a verdict that the then petitioner was entitled to a judicial separation, by reason of her husband's cruelty. Inquiries were afterwards made on both sides, which resulted in Lord Colin presenting a petition for a divorce, while Lady Colin has also filed a further petition, in which she too prayed once more to have the marriage dissolved. These two suits have been consolidated by order of the Court.

The Prince of Wales recently presided at a meeting of the Executive Commissioners for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition and the Agents-General, for the purpose of bidding them farewell on the approaching close of the present exhibition, and of ascertaining whether, in view of the proposal recently made to establish an Imperial Institution of the Colonies and India as a memorial of the Queen's Jubilee, arrangements might be made for retaining the objects now exhibited at the exhibition as a nucleus towards the permanent collections at the Imperial Institution, and of generally consulting them as to the proposed scheme.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* says:—"It may be worth while stating that my telegram, published in the *Daily Chronicle* of the 22nd inst., giving an account of the shooting by the Czar of his aide-de-camp, Count Reutern, has so far met with no contradiction (excepting from Reuter), although it has virtually run through all the Continental press. Moreover, the *Badische Landeszeitung*, a paper which is well known for its exclusive Russian news, confirms my account in nearly every particular. Its own words are:—'The Czar is really said to have shot down Count Reutern, under the misapprehension that he intended mischief. The funeral of the Count was consequently conducted with quite an unusual amount of pomp, and it is even reported that by order of the Czar the coffin containing the remains of the unfortunate Count was carried to the grave by the Grand Dukes.'"

The Agent-General for Tasmania in London has received a letter which states that great excitement has been caused by the recent discovery of gold at Mount Lyell. The Government geologist gives most flattering accounts; and it is stated that the discovery is equal to any in Victoria or Queensland. A share in Crotty's claim has been purchased for £12,000, and 1-24th in another claim for £6,000.

MILITARY NEWS.

Consequent upon the remarks made by the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief upon the insufficient knowledge of outpost and reconnaissance duty displayed by many officers of the army, directions have been issued to general officers commanding districts to the effect that during the winter route-marching is to be varied by instructions in outpost, reconnaissance, and main tactics, at the discretion of the officers in command, according to weather, particular attention being called to his Royal Highness's views as expressed by Lord Wolseley. At Aldershot it has been ordered that the reconnaissance practice referred to in the Queen's Regulations is to be executed regimentally under the direction of the brigade generals, and subject to the general supervision of the garrison instructor. One officer and two non-commissioned officers will be detailed from each regiment of cavalry and battalion of infantry to commence a fortnight's practice, and similar parties will be detailed every fortnight until the end of February, being exempted from regimental parades and route-marching during the time they are thus employed.

THE VICEROY AND THE NATIVE CHIEFS.

Yesterday the Viceroy received at Government House visits from several of the native Princes at present in Bombay. The ceremonies commenced at 11 a.m. with the arrival of the Raja of Kolhapore. His Highness was accompanied by Mr. Lee-Warner, the Political Officer on duty, Mr. Meherjeebhoy Cooverjee, his Dewan, and two of his feudatories, the Chief of Bhaodas, and the Chief of Kagal. The Raja was met at a distance of 500 yards from Government House by Captain Evans-Gordon, Attaché, Foreign Department, in the absence of the Under-Secretary, and by one of the Viceroy's Aides-de-Camp. At the porch, as his Highness alighted from his carriage, he was met by Mr. Durand, Foreign Secretary, and an Aide-de-Camp, who conducted him to his Excellency's presence. The Viceroy received his Highness at the edge of the carpet, and conducted him to a seat at his right hand. Immediately to the right of the Raja sat the Political Officer on duty with his Highness, and beyond, a limited number of his attendants who are entitled to a seat in Durbar. On the left of the Viceroy sat Mr. Durand, Foreign Secretary, Mr. Mackenzie Wallace, Private Secretary, and Lord William Beresford, Military Secretary to his Excellency. After a short conversation, the Raja's attendants were presented to the Viceroy by the Political Officer. They offered *nazars* of one gold-mohur each, which were touched and remitted. At the close of the interview, *attar* and *pan* were given to the Raja by Lord Dufferin, to his Highness's four principal attendants by the Foreign Secretary, and to the others by the Attaché, Foreign Department. His Highness was escorted to and from Government House by a party of native cavalry, who lined the entrance to Government House. A guard of honour furnished by a detachment of the East Yorkshire Regiment, with band and colours, was drawn up in front of Government House and saluted on his Highness's arrival and departure. A salute of 19 guns was fired on the occasion.

The Rao of Cutch was next received. His Highness was accompanied by Colonel Goodfellow, the Political Agent, and Mr. Mortiram Lalbhoy, his Dewan. The Rao's uncle, Jalamsingjee, was also present. Captain Evans-Gordon and an Aide-de-Camp of the Viceroy met his Highness at the gate of Government House. Mr. Durand met his Highness as he alighted from his carriage, and conducted him to his Excellency's presence. The Viceroy received his Highness in the middle of the carpet, and conducted him to a seat at his right hand. After taking his seat, the Rao rose and presented a *nazar* of 101 gold-mohurs, which were touched and remitted. The Rao's sirdars on being presented to the Viceroy, offered *nazars* of one gold-mohur each, which too were remitted after the usual formality. The ceremony was concluded by the Viceroy giving *attar* and *pan* to the Rao, similar honours having been paid by Captain Evans-Gordon to his Highness's attendants. The Rao was escorted by a party of cavalry, who lined the entrance to Government House. There was also a guard of honour, and a salute of 17 guns was fired in the Rao's honour.

The Nawab of Cambay, who came next with his Political Officer, Mr. Wilson, and his Dewan, Mr. Shamrao Laud, was met by Captain Evans-Gordon, as he alighted from his carriage. Mr. Durand met his Highness at the door of the audience chamber, and conducted him to his Excellency's presence. The Viceroy received his Highness standing and showed him to a seat at his right hand. After the Nawab and his suite had taken their seats, the Nawab rose and presented a *nazar* of 51 gold-mohurs, which was touched and remitted. In the same way *nazars* of one gold-mohur each were offered by the Nawab's sirdars. A guard of honour was drawn up in front of Government House. A salute of 11 guns was fired.

After the Nawab came the Raja of Dharampur, who was accompanied by Mr. Mulock, the Political Officer on duty. The Raja was met at the door of the audience chamber by Captain Evans-Gordon, who conducted him to his Excellency's presence. The Viceroy received the Raja standing, and showed him to a seat at his right. The *nazar* presented by the Raja was 31 gold-mohurs, and his sirdars offered a gold-mohur each. As in all the other cases, the *nazars* were touched and remitted. A guard of honour was in attendance. A salute of 9 guns was fired on the occasion.

The Nawab of Janjeera was accompanied by Mr. Keyser. He was met at the door of the audience chamber by Captain Evans-Gordon, who conducted him to his Excellency's presence. The Viceroy received the Nawab standing, and showed him to a seat at his right hand. The Nawab offered a *nazar* of 31 gold-mohurs, and his sirdars one gold-mohur each. At the close of the interview *attar* and *pan* were given to the Nawab by the Viceroy, and to his attendants by Captain Evans-Gordon. A guard of honour was in attendance, and a salute of 9 guns was fired.

Next in order came the Thakor Saheb of Limri and the Thakor Saheb of Wadhwan, and the ceremonies observed during their visits were in all respects similar to those observed at the interview with the Nawab of Janjeera. A salute of 9 guns was given to each of these Chiefs.

The Pant Sucheo of Bhor and the Rana of Porebunder were received by the Viceroy seated, and were pointed to a seat on his right. The visits concluded with the interview given to these Chiefs.

In the afternoon the Viceroy paid return visits to the Raja of Kolhapore, the Rao of Cutch and the Nawab of Cambay.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS TO INDIA.

Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia, the only son of the late Prince Frederick Charles, and brother of the Duchess of Connaught, arrived in Bombay yesterday by the mail steamer Peshawur. His Highness travelled from Berlin across the Continent to Brindisi, joining the Peshawur at Suez. There are travelling in the suite of his Royal Highness, Count Kanitz, in attendance on the Prince, and Count Wedel, his military tutor. The Prince was met on his arrival by the German Consul (Mr. Bartels), and drove at once to Government House, Walkeshwar, where he and his companions are the guests of Lord and Lady Reay. His Royal Highness, who will remain in Bombay for a few weeks before proceeding up-country to join the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, with whom he will stay for several months, had an early opportunity of witnessing one of the characteristic ceremonials of the East, arriving at Government House, whilst the native princes were severally paying their visits to the Viceroy. Lord and Lady Wynford, who were passengers by the same steamer from London, are likewise the guests of his Excellency and Lady Reay. They will spend the whole of the winter in this country. Another notable arrival by the Peshawur is Sir Andrew Fairbairn.

Three well-known steam yachts, which had just been refitted at Gosport, were to leave the Solent for Bombay, the week of the departure of the mail, being bound for lengthened cruises in Eastern waters. They are Lord Brassey's Sunbeam, Sir George Lampson's Miranda, and Mr. James's Lancashire Witch. Lady Brassey, the authoress of the "Voyage in the Sunbeam," and other chronicles of any travel in that famous yacht, leaves for India in the Gwalior from Venice on December 9th, joining the Brindisi with her three daughters at Suez; the Hon. T. A. Brassey journeying *via* Colombo to Melbourne in an earlier steamer. The Marquis of Hartington, who had been staying at Holker Hall, with the Duke of Devonshire, was then at Newmarket entertaining at his house there. His lordship was to start for India the following week. He had taken cabins in the P. and O. steamer Nizam for the journey between Brindisi and Alexandria and in the Mirzapore which leaves Suez this week for Bombay. It was at that time Lord Hartington's intention to leave Bombay on his return to England in the middle of January. Subsequently it was announced that Lord Hartington, in deference to the representations of his friends, had finally decided to abandon his trip to India this season.

A suggestion for a "new departure" is made in the current number of *Punch*. In the cartoon, Sir William Harcourt is depicted lazily lolling beneath the shade of a tree, whilst Mr. Punch, poking him in the ribs with the point of his stick, thus addresses him:—"Now, look here, Master Harcourt, there's Master Chamberlain off to Constantinople, and Master 'Spencer's' been to Berlin and back, and Hartington's going to India, so's Rosebery and Herbert Gladstone's gone—and now—why dont *you* go somewhere and improve your mind." The cartoon verses run:—

What, *you* left behind? This is really too bad,
When everyone else is globe-trotting and touring.
Come! why loaf around in this fashion, my lad?
It's wrong, it's improper, it's past all enduring.
The last Rose of Summer left blooming alone,
Was not half so sad, so pathetic a notion.
Your ancient companions have scuttled and gone,
To fly o'er the land or to sail o'er the ocean.
And you, the flock's fatling, the popular pet,
The true, model boy, the Academy's darling,
Left mooning and munching in solitude yet,
No sound but the shindy of Irishmen snarling
And socialists snapping your bosom to cheer?
It's really distressing, it moves one to pity.
With no one to lend you a "hand" or an ear,
What use to be wise and what good to be witty?
You can't go on cutting good jokes on yourself,
Your soul on your own careful epigrams nourishing.
Why should you pine, left alone on the shelf,
Whilst inferior rivals are flitting and flourishing?
There's "Spencer," who's keeping all Europe agog,
While nobody mentions your name—an ill omen!
Then Joseph and Jesse have fled from the fog;
The newspapers teem, Sir, with Chamberlain's *nomen.*
That cannot be right, or, at least, if it is,
You ought to be heard of from Finland to Florence.
You'll soon be ignored, save by quidnunc or quis,
A fate which, of course, you must view with abhorrence.
Why, why should you keep up a modest *incog.*,
Or why in the *Times* and a teacup your nose bury,
Whilst Specials the footsteps of Chamberlain dog,
And the East's all agog for the advent of Rosebery?
Hartington even they say's on the wing.
It's clearly the fashion for statesmen to travel;
Can you not devise some adventurous thing
That all competition will distance and gravel?
Come, what do you say to a turn in Cathay,
Or a sweet little trip up the wild Irrawaddy?
Of course we shall miss you, but, once in a way,
A year without you will not kill any body;
Of home-keeping youths and their wits you're aware
What our Shakspeare has said; you could hardly be homely
But even an engine-turned wit needs repair.
Come, come, do not loaf, 'tis not seemly or comely.
Do get away somewhere, your mind to improve.
Old age may excuse the great Hermit of Hawarden,
But you're a mere boy, and should be on the move,
Not loiter and munch like a snail in a garden.
Your fellows all over the world are a-wing,
And nobody wishes to hinder or flout them;
Their absence at least does one excellen thingt—
It shows that the Country *can* jog on without them.

AMATEUR PERFORMANCE AT THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

On Monday night "The Ravenna Minstrel Troupe," belonging to the P. and O. s.s. Ravenna (Capt. Daniels) gave a performance at the Seamen's Institute, Prince's Dock. The large hall of the building was filled to overflowing by an appreciative audience, consisting chiefly of sailors. The first four rows were especially reserved for ladies and members of the Institute. The first part of the programme, consisting of an overture, ballad and comic songs, entitled "Two hours down South," was ably rendered by Messrs. Budd, Foster, Finch, Wilson and Bissett. The new and original jokes and conundrums excited great amusement and laughter. The duet on the piano and banjo was followed by a song in character by Mr. Bissett, for which an "encore" was twice asked by the audience. Two amusing comic sketches brought the performance to a close. In concluding, the Rev. W. G. H. Ellison, harbour chaplain, moved a vote of thanks to the performers. He said that the object of the Institute had been attained when ships' companies, such as the "Ravenna Minstrel Troupe" to-night, and others on former occasions, had been able and willing to come forward to give such an entertainment, recreative and amusing, such as they had just witnessed. It redounded greatly to the credit of any ship's crew who performed, and everything should be done to encourage such harmless amusement. It also brought healthy recreation to the dwellers and sailors in the neighbourhood of the Prince's Dock. He trusted that other ships' crews would follow suit, and make the best use of the Seamen's Institute for purposes of reading, recreation, and amusement. He was glad to be able to state that the Free Reading Room had now an average monthly attendance of from 2 to 3,000 persons, chiefly sailors. The new Members' Room, with a circulating library was now open, for which a charge of Rs. 6 per annum was asked, and officers of ships were considered as honorary members. He hoped the Institute might be the means of much good in the neighbourhood. Captain Allan Russell seconded the motion, which he asked the audience to approve with three hearty cheers, which were given. He then asked the audience to give three more cheers for the Rev. W. G. H. Ellison, whom they were glad to welcome back amongst them in health and strength. The cheers were heartily given, and the proceedings closed.

NOTES FROM THE BERARS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRAOTI, Nov. 10.

Advantage is to be taken of the visit of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India to Hyderabad to convene a meeting in aid of Lady Dufferin's Fund. No date has as yet been definitely fixed for it, but it will probably take place somewhere between the 24th and 28th current. Mr. Saunders has been invited to attend the meeting to represent Berar, and he will be accompanied by a few delegates from the local branch of the association. A selection is being made of the delegates who are to accompany the Commissioner to Hyderabad. The list will soon be completed and the date fixed for their departure. A branch of the association was, it will be remembered, established here some months ago, when a central committee was formed in conjunction with district committees. To the latter was entrusted the function of collecting funds for this laudable work, while the central committee were to undertake the management of the funds collected. If sufficient funds were collected in the province, it was proposed to keep the branch a distinct one, otherwise it was contemplated to affiliate it with that of the sister Central Provinces or with that of Hyderabad. Up to the present the association has made substantial progress. One district has subscribed Rs. 6,000, another 3,000, while collections in the other districts continue to be made satisfactorily. Mr. Purshotumrao Narayen has done yeoman's service for the association in his capacity of honorary secretary to the central committee, and his valuable assistance deserves recognition.

Candidates for the Subordinate Medical Service in Berar will be glad to learn that arrangements have now been completed for their examination locally instead of their proceeding to Hyderabad for the purpose as heretofore. The next examination will take place on the 28th June, 1887, when the question papers will be sent to the Sanitary Commissioner a fortnight before time, to allow of his making arrangements with the Educational Department for conducting the examination. This is indeed a very great concession since it saves candidates the trouble and expense of proceeding to Hyderabad, and the kindness of Mr. Cordery in granting this boon is rightly greatly appreciated.

An extensive robbery was recently perpetrated at Kholapur a large Mahomedan town in this district. A wealthy sowcar's house was broken into, and cash and property to the value of Rs. 7,000 carried off. It is alleged that some policemen are implicated in the robbery, and that three or four of them, together with some others, have been apprehended with some of the stolen property in their possession. Colonel Bullock, the Deputy Commissioner, has proceeded to the spot to investigate the case, and to try the culprits. It is not known how much of the stolen property has been recovered. While on this subject, I may mention that another daring robbery was committed at Akola only the other day by domestic servants, the victim being Dr. Moran, Civil Surgeon of the place. From details to hand, it appears that the worthy doctor had a friend staying with him, whose servants, assisted by some of Dr. Moran's, who knew the ins and outs of the place, broke open the boxes and helped themselves to currency notes and hard cash to the aggregate value of over a 1,000 rupees! Fortunately for Dr. Moran, the police, under the skilful guidance of Mr. Cumberlege, the District Superintendent, succeeded in laying hands on the delinquents, and recovering the greater portion of the stolen property. The thieves, some three or four in number, are now undergoing a year's rigorous imprisonment each in the Akola Central Jail.

The local vernacular papers are eagerly discussing the best means for local capitalists to utilise their money. Such of the wealthy ones at Akola as care to dabble in trade have formed themselves into a company, and are constructing an oil mill there, where oil will be extracted from the Bel fruit. Here in Amraoti itself, Sheik Rhyman, the wealthy ex-Contractor of the Public Works Department, is constructing a large flour and oil mill in the vicinity of the Roman Catholic chapel, to which he intends adding a paper mill in course of time. The papers are discussing the plan of starting a saw mills at Ellichpur. The scheme has the advocacy and support of Colonel VanSomeren, the provincial head of the Forest Department, and if worked well will certainly prove very remunerative. At present the greater portion of Berar gets its wood supply from the neighbouring Central Provinces, whereas a saw mill here would monopolise all the trade. The Melghat in the Ellichpur District is a vast forest, extending some thousands of square miles, and abounds with teak and other valuable timbers. The supply is exhaustless, and it was with the view of opening up the wood trade of the tract that it was contemplated some time ago to construct a light railway to Pill at the foot of the ghats. Financial pressure has shelved the latter scheme for the present, but there is ample scope and a wide field for private enterprise in the direction of starting saw mills.

It will be a disappointment to the people of Akola and Amraoti to learn that the Resident does not intend including Akola, Amraoti and Ellichpur in his programme of the ensuing cold weather tour. Having visited these districts on the last occasion, he intends alighting at Mulkapur, from whence he will proceed to Buldana. From there he will go on to Basim and last to Wun. This done he will take train at Dhamangaum and return to head-quarters direct. The heads of departments will of course, as usual, be in attendance on Mr. Cordery, during the whole period of his stay in Berar. The disappointment will be most keenly felt by the people of Murtizapur, who had intended waylaying the Resident while *en route* to Amraoti, and complaining of the transfer of the Civil Court which was established there some years ago to Budnera they allege, and not without reason, that the Civil Court is more urgently needed at Murtizapur, the head-quarters of the talook, than at Budneira, and that litigants are put to useless trouble and expense by the change. The Court was removed last month on account of the dilapidated state of the Court-house and a suitable house being available at Budneira. A little outlay on the building at Murtizapur would have obviated all this trouble and expense on the poor people and soothed their injured feelings. It is to be hoped the Resident will give the matter his favourable consideration when it comes before him officially.

Mr. Higgins, it now appears, is going on 3 months' privilege leave, and not on a year's furlough, as previously stated.

THE BOMBAY SEWERAGE SYSTEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—There is one rather awkward printer's error in my letter of to-day, which I shall be much obliged by your correcting. I said that the only part of the native town which has covered drains is Bhuleshwar, not Walkeshwar. The latter is, of course, the ancient city at Malabar Point,—Yours, &c.,

Nov. 16. DAVID GOSTLING.

THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The arrangements for supervision at the Matriculation Examination this year are a decided improvement on the past. But that is not enough. In a case like this, there should be nothing left to be desired. I hear the supervisors' staff is not numerically sufficient to look after the upwards of 1,200 boys assembled in the pavilion. Attempts to copy have been made to-day by the boys, and some of the more unprincipled ones have gone the length of bullying their meeker neighbours to allow them to snatch the answer-papers. To-morrow the boys are to be examined in Arithmetic and Algebra, subjects which afford the largest scope for cribbing, and some additional steps should be taken to ensure the purity and *bona fide* character of the examination. I would suggest, therefore, that the head masters of local schools be requested to be present and take their seats in different parts of the hall, where their presence alone would be a sufficient check against dishonesty. They are all gentlemen whose integrity is above suspicion, and whose interests are a further guarantee against any mal-practices.—Yours, &c.,

A SCHOOLMASTER.

THE BOMBAY COMMAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In an article the *Indian Daily News*, referring to the appointment of the Duke of Connaught as Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, observes, "there is nevertheless a good deal of heart-burning at these frequent supersessions of men who have won their way towards the top," and further on, talks of "the sickness of heart" which will be felt by the Bombay Army at this appointment!

In what way will the Duke's appointment to the command cause supersession in the Bombay Army, any more so than when the present Commander-in-Chief was nominated? And who are the men in the Bombay army "who have won their way to the top" and who possess, in the opinion of the Calcutta paper, superior claims to the appointment?

The only way in which promotion could accrue to the Bombay Army would be by the nomination of General Gillespie or General Pottinger to the chief command, and thus allow the Mhow Division or Nusserabad Brigade to revert to an Indian officer, by whom these appointments were held before the appointment of the present incumbents.

Failing this, the Bombay Army gladly welcome the Duke as their chief, feeling assured that under his command and with his influence it will always be well represented in any Field Force which may hereafter be formed for active service, and that H. R. H. will evince the same interest in its welfare and good name as did the late Commander-in-Chief, General Hardinge.—Yours, &c.,

Sind. RAM BUX.

PRIVATE ENTREE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have been so puzzled by the printed regulations for the "private *entree*" list at Government receptions, that I take the liberty to appeal through your columns for light on the subject. First, then, as to the Church, may I ask—since Vice-Consuls (as well as Consuls) are admitted to the private *entree* privilege—why the head of the Scotch Established Church does not enjoy the same? This Church has its military chaplains, of which he is the head in Bombay. Of course, the Free Kirk, in my opinion, has as good a right to this privilege for its Bombay representative. But it may be said that it and other missionary churches are not Government establishments. No more is the Roman Catholic Church. Yet its Bishop has the private *entree*. That the Anglican Bishop should have the private *entree* is only bare justice There is precedent on the Continent for his having a levée of his own; but why in the name of justice should the senior Anglican chaplain have the private *entree* and none of the other senior chaplains? If it comes to this that he is the head (which we doubt) of his department in the Bombay District, how is it that other much more distinctly active administrative heads of the Bombay District departments have not, or did not at least last Saturday, have the private *entree*? I need only make mention of the heads of the Bombay District Commissariat, Ordnance and Medical Departments, who have the whole of their respective administrative duties of the most important districts perhaps in India to perform. Are there any exceptions to the rule that heads of departments (which always means, and has meant District Departments) have the private *entree*? I believe there are really no such exceptions.—Yours, &c.,

STRICT JUSTICE.

THE DECCAN COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In spite of the strong excitement that prevails in many quarters, you have suspended your judgment on the agitation recently set up, presumably in the interests of the Deccan College. Your silence leads me to believe, that you are probably waiting to know the other side of the case. By the other side, I do not mean the Government side of the case only, for I know there are many even amongst the non-official communities who deprecate the agitation—not because it is in the wrong direction, not because they wish the Deccan College should be abolished, but because those who are memorializing Government in the matter are doing so under unjust and unfounded apprehensions and under deplorable ignorance of facts. Let me tell you, to avoid misunderstanding, that I heartily sympathise with those who wish that the Deccan College should not be abolished; I sympathise with those who wish that Government should spend more money on education; I give my hearty support to any movement that tries to improve the efficiency of higher education. But I, at the same time, hold that all this has to be done consistently with our national aspirations, agreeably with the circumstances of the time, and, above all, by co-operating with, and not by embarrassing Government. Fortunately, it happens, that I am in possession of the full information on the subject, and I very much wish that this knowledge should be made public property, so that impartial judges like yourself may try to lead public opinion in the right direction, and strengthen the hands of those who are trying to discuss the future of the Deccan College.

From the telegrams that have been published in your columns, and from what has appeared about the subject in the columns of the vernacular papers, it appears that the public believe that the Government of Bombay, on the recommendation of the Finance Committee, has made up its mind to abolish the Deccan College, and the several memorials, therefore, pray that the Deccan College should not be abolished; because such an action involves, as they put it, a breach of faith, and because such an abolition would strike a deadly blow at higher education in the Deccan. The memorialists' prayer is to the Government of Bombay, which Government, I know, does not wish to abolish the Deccan College, nor does it wish to retard the growth of higher education in this Presidency. The question which the Government of Bombay has before it for consideration is how to meet popular wishes consistently with the recommendations of the Finance Committee, and with the wishes of the Government of India.

The people are, I know, aware of the fact that higher liberal education has been in greater demand in all parts of the presidency, and the supply of it by Government has been so limited that native States and private enterprise have found it necessary to supplement Government efforts. Private enterprise affords relief to Government, but the relief is only partial; Government has to find money for grants-in-aid of that enterprise. There are at present three or four such demands on Government—one is from Sind, the other is from Ahmedabad, the third is from Poona, and a fourth will very likely come from the same place. Government can with sufficient reason refuse aid to the proposed Arts College in Poona, but it cannot refuse assistance to the development of the Ahmedabad and Fergusson Colleges without seriously jeopardising their usefulness; nor can it refuse the prayer of our Sindhi friends, who are really labouring under a serious disadvantage in the matter of higher liberal education. To meet these peremptory demands the Government of Bombay has to depend upon the liberality of the Supreme Government, whose financial position unfortunately is very critical at this time, and which, it is feared, will continue to be critical for some years to come. The hope of getting the Government of India to grant additional subsidy to higher education being lost, the Government of Bombay has to depend upon it own unsupplemented resources, and must either leave Sind without an Arts College, and Ahmedabad and Poona with their one third Colleges, or find out some other means by which it can set free some funds which may be applied in meeting the demands of Guzerat and Sind. The first course, that of stinting supplies, is unacceptable to Government, because it is entirely opposed to the traditions of this Government, and because it will leave the people of Guzerat and Sind without the benefits of higher liberal education, benefits which in the opinion of both the public and Government ought not to be denied to any of her Majesty's subjects. What Government, therefore, contemplates is to ascertain by what method it can secure an economic application of funds without in any way prejudicially affecting the interests of higher education. In this anxiety of Government, I think, all of us are bound to share, and those that care to devote their thought and leisure to public questions ought to suggest the way out. Under these circumstances the resolutions passed and memorials adopted would appear to be at least incomplete, if not out of place, and beside the point altogether. I have heard gentlemen, from whom one would expect to hear better things, urge that the present financial crisis of Government is of its own creation, and Government, therefore, ought to receive no sympathy, ought to receive no public support in any thing it may think of doing for recovering its peace of mind. In reply to such vociferations I may with justice say that they talk like mad men and ought to command no sympathy. Staunch supporters of the principle of embarrassment have never done good to a subject nation. The question that has to be discussed at the present day is much larger than the public is supposing it to be. It cannot be confined to the future of the Deccan College; for if we do so we do it at the risk of being called selfish. We have to meet the difficulty boldly, and we should discuss the larger question of the future of higher education in the Western presidency. It appears from the reports of the Director of Public Instruction, and from the results of the inquiry of the Education Commission that though the public of this presidency has not wholly excluded the cause of higher education from the field of charity, the sister presidencies are far ahead of us in this matter. Public contributions, both in money and labor in the sister presidencies are very large, and we shall only fail in our duty if we do not come forth at this time. Let us offer to Government both men and money, so that it may maintain the Deccan College, develop the Guzerat and Fergusson Colleges and open a new College in Sind. This is the practical manner in which we can effectively prevent Government from interfering with the status of the Deccan College. This is a good way in itself, but I think there is a better way too. In his note submitted to the Education Commission, the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji has shown that though the Educational Department is the less sinning than other departments in the matter of entertaining costly foreign agency, it is not the least sinning. Let us move Government to substitute native agency in the place of the costly foreign agency so as to set free a considerable amount of public funds. But pause, I forget, Government would not do it, because we have not as yet practically proved that the cheaper native agency is as efficient, if not more, as the costly one. This brings me to the question of the contemplated transfer of the Deccan College to the Deccan Education Society. Except at only two places the question of this transfer has not been publicly discussed, and my task of showing that the arguments used against such a transfer becomes, comparatively speaking, much easier. The arguments used against such transfer, I calculate, are three. That the society is young; that though the conductors have proved their efficiency in the admirable work they have done during the last seven years, they have not shown their efficiency as regards teaching higher classes; that there is no guarantee that there shall be a continuous supply of such men. Every one of these objections is powerful, and the difficulties anticipated are very great indeed. But no objection is overpowering and no difficulty is insurmountable, and I shall try to show this as briefly as I can.

That the society is an infant institution cannot be a valid objection to the transfer except on one ground, that during the short time of its life, the society has had no crucial tests to undergo, and the powers of its vitality not having been tried, the people fear it may die, and then Deccan College would be left an orphan. In urging this objection they, I fear, forget that the constitution of the society gives it a permanent lease of life just as the municipalities and local boards enjoy. It is, therefore, not truth to speak of its infancy, youth and old-age. Under the financial position I described above, it is next to impossible that the society should be able to open higher classes in the Fergusson College; but supposing it should be able to open such classes, the result would undoubtedly be that the classes in the Deccan College would be impoverished, and the older institution would then be a white elephant which the State would find it impossible or imprudent to maintain. In asking the society to open higher classes by way of trial, therefore those who wish to save the Deccan College, are only hastening, however unintentionally, its total abolition. There is at present no room for two full-grown colleges in Poona, and until the demand for the first and second B. A. classes grows, I believe it is only wise to ask the society to retard the growth of its own college rather than to draw upon the older institution and pave the way to its destruction.

The third objection is very strong, and the society will find it exceptionally difficult to show to the people that the field from which recruits can be drawn is prepared and ready for harvest. But the necessity of recruits will not arise for ten more years, and it may be allowed to the society, in consideration of the fact that the number of teachers has uninterruptedly increased, that it may conceive and mature a scheme by which the supply of such members can be maintained unbroken. I have disposed of the objections; but I have not mentioned one important consideration which ought to weigh most with the public, and which, if properly looked at, would silence all opposition to the transfer. This consideration is that it is of the highest national importance that the education of the people must be in the hands of the people themelves. I believe that as an educationist, H. E. Lord Reay appreciates the value of this principle and wishes to give practical effect to it. It ought, therefore, to be the duty of every body interested in the caues of education to facilitate the introduction of such an enlightened policy.

To save myself from the charge of being partial, I must give here a solution which claims for itself the support of persons whose opinion is not the less representative. They suggest that the post of the Director of Public Instruction should be abolished, the salary of the Inspectorships be reduced by substituting native agency, and the necessary funds should be secured by making these reductions. I believe Government would do well to adopt this; but if it does not, it is at least due to the public that the full reasons for not accepting this solution should be given to them.

I am sorry I could not make this letter shorter; but I hope you will not on that account hesitate to give this letter publicity. The importance of the subject demands it.—Yours, &c.,

ONE WHO KNOWS.

[Our correspondent must be an inattentive reader of the *Gazette* if he thinks that we have been silent on this subject. The first note of warning on it was raised by us.—ED., *B. G.*]

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THE CRISIS IN BULGARIA.

THE OCCUPATION OF VARNA BY RUSSIA.

Two Russian cruisers have been sent to Varna. The explanation for this step, as given by the *Official Messenger* of St. Petersburg, is as follows:—"Owing to the anarchy existing throughout Bulgaria, our consulates are no longer able to protect the lawful interests of Russian subjects residing in that country. After the departure of Major-General Baron Kaulbars from Varna it happened that several Russian subjects were arrested under illegal pretexts. In view of this condition of affairs, the cruisers Zabiaka and Pamjat Merkufija were despatched a few days ago to Varna." The *Novoe Vremya* says:—"With this act the beginning of the end of the Bulgarian crisis has been reached. A temporary occupation of Varna would not only be a guarantee against fresh violations of the rights of Russian subjects, but would also maintain Russia's rights in Bulgaria." The semi-official *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, in an article on the Bulgarian question says:—"We regard the hesitation shown by the Bulgarian authorities in convoking the Sobranje, and the delay on the part of a number of deputies in repairing to Tirnova, as symptoms of a somewhat more conciliatory attitude, though at the same time betraying the abnormal character of the present state of things in Bulgaria. It must also be observed that the condition of affairs is still further aggravated by the little care shown by the authorities in enforcing respect for international law, in consequence of which the Imperial Government has been compelled to despatch two war-vessels to Varna." According to a telegram in the *Cologne Gazette* from Sophia, General Kaulbars has demanded for Russia the right to supply the Bulgarian army with officers and to conduct the foreign affairs of the Principality. If these demands are agreed to by Bulgaria and the new Prince, Russia would recognize the Sobranje. The Sobranje was to have met on Wednesday, but it was announced that the meeting was postponed for a few days, as the building in which the sittings were to be held was not ready.

PLAN TO SEIZE THE BULGARIAN MINISTER AND REGENTS.

The *Standard's* correspondent, telegraphing from Lom Palanka, says:—"Arriving here on my way to Tirnova to attend the meeting of the Sobranje, I find the town in a state of excitement, owing to the arrest of the commandant, who had planned, with the help of the militia, to seize the ministers and regents passing through for Tirnova, and send them in a boat down the Danube to Reni-Russi. An officer of the Widdin garrison, with whom the commandant had opened negotiations, with a view to assistance in the conspiracy, took a different view of it, and, arriving here with some soldiers whom the traitor looked on as friends, promptly arrested him. The minister for foreign affairs, who arrived here to-day, received a telegraphic note from General Kaulbars, threatening the extremest measures if the Bulgarian Government attempt to punish any of the conspirators of the 21st of August."

The Sophia correspondent of the same paper, announcing that General Kaulbars continues to work with his customary weapons, says:—"He tells his supporters that they must not desist from their efforts to "rally round the standard of Russia all the healthy, honest elements in the country." As an illustration of the Russian agent's idea of the way in which these healthy and honest elements are to be rallied to his standard, I send some information which has just transpired regarding the negotiations carried on by him with the commanding officers of the Rustchuk, Shumla, and Slivno garrisons, during his recent journey through the eastern districts of the Principality, to which your Philippopolis correspondent drew attention in his telegram of the 17th inst. The object of scheme was to provoke a *pronunciamiento* from these officers and the soldiers under their command, and the proclamation of a Russian protectorate under the military dictatorship of General Kaulbars himself. Hence his constant allusions to military disloyalty and the reports spread from Russian sources in Roumania and elsewhere that the garrisons in the eastern tows had risen against the regency. The energy of the Government, who suddenly arrested or superseded the doubtful commandants, nipped General Kaulbars' scheme in the bud. Important revelations were also made by one of the ringleaders, who was entrusted with a mission to Widdin to tamper with the loyalty of the garrison there. His mission was betrayed, and he was arrested at Lom Palanka upon landing from a steamer on which he had travelled up the Danube from Rustchuk, in company with General Kaulbars himself."

SERVIA AND BULGARIA.

Diplomatic relations have been re-established between Servia and Bulgaria. Colonel Franassovitch, Servian minister for foreign affairs, and Dr. Stransky, the Bulgarian diplomatic agent, have signed the Protocol of the Agreement, which contains the following stipulations:—I. The Bregovo question to be referred to a joint Servo-Bulgarian Commission. 2. A treaty of commerce between the two countries to be concluded within six months. 3. The Servian emigrants to Bulgaria to be removed to a distance of sixty kilometres from the Servian frontier. 4. The railway line between Makareb, Sophia, and Tsaribrod to be constructed as soon as possible, and if practicable also the line between Nish and Pirot.

FRANCE AND THE BRITISH OCCUPATION OF EGYPT.

A LARGE section of the French press has recently been exceedingly hostile to England on account of the continued occupation of Egypt; and it was announced that M. Weddington, the ambassador in London, had been instructed to "invite" her Majesty's Government to hasten the evacuation of the country. The *Temps* published on Tuesday, however, an important article, which, it is supposed, represents the views the French Government now entertain on the subject. after recalling the pledges of Mr. Gladstone, Lord Salisbury, and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach as to an evacuation of Egypt, and the mission of Sir Henry Wolff, the *Temps* admits that "it is irritating to see England occupy Egypt for now nearly four years, to the detriment of French influence and French interests, in contravention of the rights of Europe, and, worse than all, without Egypt seeming to have advanced a step in the path of administrative and political reorganization." The article then proceeds:—"Even if the English left, should we have gained anything? Are we under the illusion of fancying that the Khedive's Government is strong enough to dispense with foreign aid? Would not the germs of disorder left by the insurrection of 1881 spring up afresh? And, in that case, who would replace the English? Would it be France? Would she add this protectorate to those which she already exercise? Would not our condition be as false, as contrary to international law, as England's now is? . . . To engage in a dispute with England respecting the Egyptian occupation is a futile and compromising step, unless we are resolved on following up our demands by one of those diplomatic ruptures which usually lead to still more serious extremities. A call on England to evacuate the banks of the Nile is a false step, unless it is, at a given moment, to be converted into a summons; and a summons is war. A war, too, in which France could count only on her own efforts; Egypt, we presume, having no more claims on the bones of Pomeranian grenadiers than the Eastern Question has had. An aimless war, for it could not give us possession of a country for whose independence we should have fought. A hateful war, for it would make us break a truly political alliance, and throw us into the strangest entanglements in the east of Europe. Let us add, a happily impossible war; for we cannot easily imagine a ministry submitting a declaration of this kind to Parliament, a Parliament sanctioning it, and a democratic country employing its military forces in such a service."

The *Siecle* supports the *Temps* article, but it is violently condemned by several of the other papers.

MR. GLADSTONE'S CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. GLADSTONE has written the following letter to Mr. Andrew Reid, author of "Why am I a Radical?", in answer to a request that he would contribute to a new book:—"Hawarden Castle, October 15, 1886. May dear Sir,—I am obliged to make an answer to your kind letter which I fear will disappoint you. My friends forget my years. I hold on to politics in the hope of possibly helping to settle the Irish question; but the general operations, both of party and of particular subjects, I am obliged and intend to leave in the hands of others. With all good wishes to the Liberal cause, I remain, yours very faithfully, W. E. GLADSTONE."

The following letter from Mr. Gladstone was read the other night at the first meeting of the Leith Liberal Club:—Dear Sir,—It is scarcely for me to express in words my hearty good wishes to the Leith Liberal Club, which is formed for the purpose of keeping in local vigour that great instrument, the Liberal Party, which has accomplished nearly all the principal legislation of the last half-century, either directly by its own hands, or by a moral compulsion operating through the hands of others. Your club is of the greater interest because it is formed at the epoch of a dangerous schism which every good Liberal must desire to heal, and which it has been the main, and is now also the avowed, object of the Tory Party to keep alive apparently by postponing and thus keeping open the question out of which it has unfortunately grown. I rejoice to see that Lord Monck, who had stood, or seemed to stand, in the position of a dissentient Liberal, and who is an Irish nobleman of great experience as well as high character and ability, has, by a letter in the *Times* of October 20, exhibited a desire, and offered suggestions, towards bringing about an approximation. You are aware that, together with my late colleagues, I have repeatedly made efforts having the same aim, and have explained them in Parliament. I hope that Lord Monck will continue his patriotic labours.—I remain, dear sir, faithfully yours,

W. E. GLADSTONE.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL AT BRADFORD.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL made three important speeches at Bradford on Tuesday, October 26, at a conference of the Conservative Associations of the United Kingdom. For clearness' sake they are here run together. We may first dispose of the two sallies which evoked "roars and roars of laughter."

MR. GLADSTONE CUTTING DOWN HIS ANCESTORS.

These were, first, an allusion to Mr. Gladstone's wood-cutting; and second some good-natured "chaff" of Lord Randolph's friend, Mr. Lucy. "Our opponents," said Lord Randolph, "are sick—so sick that they can only lie low and rest. Their renowned leader is apparently occupied—to judge from the reports which appear in the newspapers—in that reckless and ruthless devastation of the growth and the plantations of his paternal acres—(laughter)—which so clearly proves to the world that he holds those acres—to use the legal title—without impeachment of waste—(laughter)—and apparently also he finds time to study the history of the Union, to study it closely, and to re-examine it from every point of view. From all I can learn at the present moment he is unable to decide positively which was the greatest scoundrel or blackguard, Mr. Pitt or Lord Castlereagh, and no doubt from time to time he will make to the public announcements on that question. (Roars of laughter.) It is a perfectly innocent occupation. It cannot possibly do the smallest harm to anybody, least of all to Mr. Pitt or Lord Castlereagh. (Great laughter, and cheering.) Only one Liberal politician of any eminence has thought proper to address the British public—Lord Rosebery—the man whom Mr. Gladstone once designated in a burst of enthusiasm as the man of the future—a very dim and distant future, I fear. (Prolonged laughter and cheers.) I read Lord Rosebery's speech because it was my duty to do so—(laughter)—and I found that Lord Rosebery in that speech was entirely occupied with a kind of morbid analysis of the shrunken and attenuated form of the once great Liberal party after a long course of Gladstonism." (Loud laughter.)

MR. LUCY'S LITTLE MISTAKE.

Speaking of the Home Rule "scare" in the *Daily News*, Lord Randolph gave the following "lucid" explanation of Mr. Lucy's mistake. "Fortunately I am able to give you a perfectly frank explanation of that event. The editor of the *Daily News*, a most respectable gentleman, who possesses many private and some public virtues—(laughter)—his name is Lucy—(more laughter)—has one defect. He endeavours to combine and to carry on at the same time two occupations of a diametrically opposite character. He is editor of the *Daily News* and the *Daily News* is a serious paper. That is to say, if seriousnes is synonymous with dulness (renewed laughter), then certainly the *Daily News* has a fair and unimpeachable title to be called a serious paper. (Continued laughter.) But Mr. Lucy, the editor of the *Daily News*, who conducts this serious paper, is at the same time a regular contributor to the columns of *Punch*, which as you know is a comic paper, and this is what happened by mistake (roars of laughter), by accident, by pure inadvertency. He inserted as a leading article in the *Daily News* a composition which he had intended for the columns of the comic paper. (Continued laughter.) Now, that is the whole explanation of that most startling event, which for more than forty-eight hours convulsed and alarmed the public mind, and I hope you will agree with me that it is a very lucid explanation." (More roars of laughter.)

(1) THE NEW FOREIGN POLICY.

Coming now to more serious matters, we may note generally that Lord Randolph expressly adhered to his Dartford speech, and only wished he could make it again at Bradford. The remarks he made to back it up may be divided under three main heads—(1) the new foreign policy, (2) his agreement with Mr. Jesse Collings, (3) his conversion to the closure. On the first he said: "There is no doubt that the policy of Lord Beaconsfield with regard to the interests which the British Empire possesses in the East will, as a general rule, be a guide to the present Government so far as the changed circumstances of the condition of Europe will admit of such a policy being followed. But no one would be more ready and no one would be more quick than Lord Beaconsfield himself to adapt his policy with regard to foreign affairs in accordance with the changed conditions of Europe; and there can be no doubt very great changes with regard to the relations of foreign Powers towards each other have occurred since Lord Beaconsfield was Prime Minister in this country. Europe at the present moment, I think it may be perfectly accurate and right to say, is in a state of transition, nor would it appear that the interests of this country are for a moment critically menaced. It is quite possible that the most prudent and statesmanlike course for us to adopt and follow at the present moment is to watch very closely and carefully the state of things which are now taking place in Europe, and abstain from committing ourselves to any positive line. Of course, it might happen that European nations fell out with each other. If such a deplorable state of things should take place as the breaking out of war between the Great Powers of Europe, it does not necessarily follow that our interests are so vitally critical in these matters that we should allow ourselves to be involved in these wars. No doubt the state of affairs at the present moment in Europe is an anxious state, but the present Government while they will be, as I said before, mindful of the traditional policy of the Tory party, will at the same time remember the invaluable blessing of peace."

(2) TO MR. COLLINGS: "COME OVER AND HELP US."

The domestic programme of his Dartford speech was, Lord Randolph declared, exactly what Lord Salisbury had explained at Newport except only about allotments and the closure. On the former point he said—"We were not justified in attributing to Mr. Jesse Collings that particular form of policy for dealing with the land which became so familiar under the title of 'three acres and a cow.' Mr. Jesse Collings denied that he advocated so peculiar and so difficult a method of dealing with the land of England. At any rate, however that may be, this much is perfectly certain that at the present moment Mr. Jesse Collings is no longer a bitter and strong opponent of the present Government. Well, that being so, it is perfectly natural and not in the least wonderful that in these circumstances we should approach the proposals of Mr. Jesse Collings, and with an eye which more nearly perhaps approaches the judicial eye should examine these proposals with a view to discover what there may be in these proposals which we can possibly consider good, and what there may be in these proposals which consistently with our political principles it may be in our power to carry out so as to satisfy the desires or demands of Mr. Collings and those who agree with him."

(3) THE CLOSURE AS THE "MOTOR MUSCLE."

On his conversion to the closure Lord Randolph spoke with great frankness. "The motor muscle of any scheme of reform of parliamentary procedure is the adoption by the House of Commons of a simple and effective form of closing debate according to the will of a majority. Without it I believe that all hope of legislative progress is vain; without it your parliamentary institutions will gradually become weakened, impaired, sapped, ultimately destroyed; without it the nearest possible dangers will certainly arise, and the Government in any time of great emergency have to make sudden and unexpected calls for parliamentary decision. You are bound under the present circumstances to look facts in the face; you must not, if you would act patriotically, if you would act fairly by your country, you must not blind your eyes to glaring facts simply because those facts are disagreeable to think of, and because they involve measures which from some point of view you dislike. You must choose, and you cannot help choosing, between three courses. Remember this, that the second course of doing nothing, of passing no legislation, and of allowing your House of Commons to be degraded, must inevitably lead to the third course—namely, the repeal of the Union. I say this without fear of reproach, and without fear of exciting your displeasure. If your representatives in Parliament are not courageous enough to adopt this policy of taking measures for strengthening the House of Commons and for putting down obstruction in the House of Commons; if you are not courageous enough for that, then you are not courageous enough to sustain the successful fight against the Liberals; because, believe me, this is proved, that it can only be sustained by an effective form of closing debates in the House of Commons, according to the will of a majority."

LORD RANDOLPH'S PRAYER AGAINST UNCHANGEABLENESS.

"I frankly and fully admit," said Lord Randolph, "that those members of the Tory party who advocate such a change as this that they have changed their minds, and that accusation is specially brought against myself, and I am told that I have changed my mind, and, of course, that I have changed it in a very unprincipled manner. That follows naturally. Well, I might argue that question, particularly if I possessed anything like the dialectical ingenuity of Mr. Gladstone. I might argue that question *ad infinitum*. I have changed my mind upon this question of the power of closing debate. An unchanging mind is an admirable possession so long as the circumstances with regard to which that mind is made up do not themselves change. But an unchanging mind when the circumstances on which that mind is made up are totally changed and transformed, that is a possession which I sincerely hope I shall never have. Allow yourselves to look with me at the total change of circumstances which has arisen with regard to your Parliament since the Conservative party as a party opposed the power of closing debate. When Mr. Gladstone was Prime Minister both of the great parties in the State solidly united against repeal. Both political parties in the State were solidly united for the purpose of suppressing wilful, general, and deliberate obstruction of public business. Both parties were solidly united in an unchangeable determination to support and to strengthen the authority of the chair. In that Parliament of 1880 Mr. Parnell's followers only numbered for effective purposes of obstruction some twenty or twenty-five votes."

THE CONVERSION NO SHAM.

In conclusion, Lord Randolph assured his audience that the Tory conversion to Liberal legislation was a reality, not a sham. "Our opponents," he said, "are very fond of saying in the first place—it is one of their forms of calumny—they are very fond of saying 'The Government have produced a great programme, but they have not the smallest intention of attempting to carry it out. The Conservatives always like to do nothing. Their idea is that there should be no legislation and you will see nothing will be done.' I reply, 'Wait and see.' Another form of calumny is this—they say, 'Oh, yes, very likely it will produce you some measures, but these measures will not be real forms of improving measures; they will be measures really intended to take in the country.' Again, to that I can only reply, 'Let us wait and see.' Time, again, is the only power that can decide that question."

THE DEMOCRACY OF THE TOWNS.

What Lord Randolph said in his third speech on the Tory strength suggest finally the reason and the sanction of the conversion:—"That is the great hope for the future of England, the intense and ardent interest which is apparently now taken by the masses of the people in political questions. That is our great hope, that is the sign of a healthy state, that is the sign of a good and healthy political condition. I hope that the example of such a town as Bradford and the example of Leeds and Sheffield will gradually force itself upon the minds of the Yorkshire voters who are outside the borough limits, because it is among those voters that we have sustained our greatest defeats. I trust that by the force of your example and by the work that you may be able to do we shall before very long operate a great change upon the minds of the country voters in Yokshire, that we shall be able to get them to take the same interest in political affairs that you have taken in the towns, and that we shall before long be able to do away with the reproach that Mr. Gladstone at the present moment can boast that Yorkshire is on his side."

GERMANY, ENGLAND AND ZANZIBAR.

ON the subject of the East African delimitation negotiations now pending in London, the *Kreuz Zeitung* publishes the following note, which, the *Times* correspondent at Berlin says, is, perhaps, not quite accurate in every detail, but is evidently from an interested quarter:—"The British Cabinet has summoned to London Sir John Kirk, while Germany, also, has appointed a special commissioner (Dr. Krauel). Dr. Peters, too, the chief of the East African Society, has gone to London to look after its interests. The friends of colonial enterprise here in Berlin are not without apprehension as to the result of the negotiations, seeing that England's demands, as it is rumoured, are of surprising scope. She asks for land of large extent, including coast range and mountain region of very promising character, in return for which she promises to use her influence with the Sultan of Zanzibar on behalf of Germany. The latter, however, ought of herself to be well able to come to a proper understanding with the Sultan if England ceases to exert her hostile influence, and if the Empire acquires the whole strip of coast in question, and thus prove a respectful neighbour to the Sultan." (If there is apparent confusion of cause and effect in this last sentence it is the writer's and not his translator's fault.) "For the rest, England's standpoint in the matter is clear from a communication sent by Lord Salisbury to Berlin last year, in which it was stated that, according to official information in possession of his Government, the Sultan was pretty plainly entitled to claim the coast from Cape Delgado (in 10 deg. 30 min. south latitude) to Warsheich (2 deg. 30 min. north latitude). This statement, however, was so much at variance with the belief of all official and non-official persons, including Sir Bartle Frere and the chief British residents at Zanzibar, that the English Minister, in the further course of negotiations, came to limit his assertion, and to hold out the prospect of an understanding being arrived at. Nevertheless, England, and in particular her representative at Zanzibar, continued to act in a way which showed that the London Government virtually adhered to its original point of view." Of course, when England is spoken of as claiming territory in East Africa, it must be understood that this is not in her own immediate iuterest, but in that of the Sultan of Zanzibar.

THE CONNEXION OF BURMA AND INDIA.

"H. P. B." writes to the *Times*:—"Will you allow me through your cloumns to suggest the immediate construction of a metre gauge railway from some point on the Eastern Bengal Railway via Sylhet, Cachar, and Manipore to Bhamo and Mandalay? The hills between Manipore and Burma are not very difficult, and with a metre gauge curves and gradients may be sharp. Iron screw piles could be used to cross the streams, and could br supplied perhaps even before the earthwork of the line wrs ready. Such a railway would serve for some fifty or a hundred years, and then give place to another. It would at once facilitate the transport of troops and stores. It would give employment to the people in Upper Burma, and help to pacify them. It would besides show every one that we intend to hold the country strongly and that the cause of the rebels is hopeless. Such a railway, too, would be a link towards railway overland communication between India (and ultimately England) and China, and one which must at no very distant time develop into one of first-class importance."

THE LATE SIR H. MACPHERSON.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* is indebted for the following personal estimate of the General's character to the courtesy of one of the most distinguished members of the service, with whom and under whom the late General Macpherson had served in many lands:—

"I knew him very well in India during the Mutiny, at the beginning of which he was Adjutant to the 2nd Battalion of the Seaforth Highlanders (known as the Ross-shire Buffs). He was an excellent adjutant, and a very general favourite in his battalion and with all who knew him. When the Indian army was reorganized he left the British service, and entered the Indian Staff Corps. He for years commanded a regiment of Ghoorkas, with which, among other services, he went to Cyprus when we took possession of it in 1878, and helped me in every way. Indeed, he was invaluable, as he always was wherever he served. I ought to have mentioned that when a subaltern serving with the Seaforth Highlanders at Aden he was one of a party of officers who were attacked in the desert by the Arabs. All were killed but one other and himself. He was dreadfully wounded then when fighting for his life.

"All his service has been in India, and, although most of it has been in the Indian army, he remained deeply attached to the Highland regiment in which he had first seen active service as a soldier. He was hospitable, kept open house wherever he was stationed, and while brave as a lion was most gentle in manner. He did good service in Egypt in 1882, and although the Indian Contingent was scarcely engaged at all at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir it did excellent service by its rapid pursuit through that same day to Zagazig. He was one of those steady-going men possessed of that common-sense which is a rarer quality in generals than genius. His abilities were not of the first order, but he was so reliable that one might aways be certain he would be wherever he was ordered exactly at the appointed hour, would always do exactly as he was told, and do it admirably. As was once said of him in a despatch 'he was a pillar of strength in any army with which he served in the field.'

"He was the milk of human kindness, endowed with all those gentle qualities that endear leaders to those around them."

SALE OF THE FRENCH CROWN JEWELS.

ON Tuesday the French Senate, by 127 votes to 97, agreed to the sale of such of the Crown jewels as have not an artistic value. The application of the proceeds, which the Chamber had wished to devote to workmen's superannuation funds and technical schools, is to be settled by a future law. The Bill will now have to go back to the Chamber. The sale is expected to realize 12,000,000fr. One reason assigned for the measure by its supporters is that these jewels are a stepping-stone to a royalist restoration. The same reason was given for making a thoroughfare through the Tuileries gardens, and next for razing the ruins of the Tuileries. It is not easy to see, however, how the lack of Crown jewels or the demolition of the Tuileries could be an obstacle to the revival of monarchy.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, Oct. 29.)

ADMIRALTY, Oct. 26.

Paymaster A N Innes has been advanced to the rank of Staff Paymaster in H M's Fleet.

In accordance with the provisions of H M's Order in Council of the 22nd Feb, 1870, Lieut E B Boyle has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Comr.

In accordance with the provisions of H M's Order in Council of 27th Nov. 1878, Engr H G Burr has been placed on the Retired List.

In accordance with the provisions of H M's Order in Council of 22nd Feb 1870, Chaplain the Rev R Measham, B.A., has this day been placed on the Retired List.

Gunner J Hills has this day been promoted to the rank of Chief Gunner in H M's Fleet.

SIR CHARLES DILKE AND CHELSEA.

MR. GEORGE WILLIAM OSBORN has sent for publication the following letter, which, as president of the Borough of Chelsea Liberal Association, he has received from Sir Charles Dilke:—

Pyrford, by Maybury, near Working, Oct. 25.

My dear Osborn,—You will remember that a full meeting of the executive on the 29th of July sent me a deputation as to my position as a candidate for Chelsea, and reported to the executive on the 5th of August that, in an hour's conversation, they learnt from me that my decision was final, and that I must adhere to the terms of my address. The executive then unanimously carried this resolution:—

That the following resolution be submitted for the consideration of the council—namely:—"That this meeting of the council of the Borough of Chelsea Liberal Association thanks the Right Honourable Sir C. W. Dilke for the distinguished ability and earnest zeal with which he has represented the borough in Parliament during the last eighteen years, and sincerely deplores the circumstances which have decided him to withdraw himself from the candidature for the representation of this borough."

This resolution was carried by the council, 151 members being present, with a rider, against the addition of which five voted:—"That this meeting further desires to record its entire belief in Sir Charles W. Dilke's innocence of the charges brought against him."

At the last meeting of the council, held on Thursday, the 14th inst., you know that I thanked them for their resolution, and told them that I must adhere to my decision, and that I urged the selection of a candidate, whom, at the invitation of the council (who unanimously passed a resolution directing that I should be invited to all meetings in all wards), I undertook, if they wished it, actively to support. But after a long discussion on the selection of a candidate, and after the rejection of a series of amendments to a resolution prescribing the steps to be taken, an amendment naming me as the candidate, even as against my wish, was carried (the mover and seconder of the resolution itself supporting it), unanimously, but for my own vote.

Deeply touched as I am by the kindness and sympathy of the council, I feel it to be my duty to persist in the answer I have already given, to the effect that I will not re-enter public life until circumstances have reversed in the opinion of my countrymen the moral effect of the verdict in the case of "Crawford *v.* Crawford, the Queen's Proctor intervening."

Although a daily increasing number express their confidence in me, especially those who have studied the evidence and are acquainted with facts brought to light since the trial, I cannot shut my eyes to the fact that a large section of the public still attach weight to the gross calumnies with which I have been assailed. When these have been disposed of to the public satisfaction, as I feel sure they one day will be, I shall be free, if I think fit, to resume a political career. As matters stand, were I to accept the invitation of the council, I could not serve them either as candidate or member to my own satisfaction; for it is my duty to devote myself, in the first place, to the work of removing the unjust prejudice from which I suffer.—Believe me ever, my dear Osborn, yours sincerely,

CHARLES W. DILKE.

OBITUARY.

WE have to announce the death of General Sir Abraham Josias Cloete, K.C.B., K.H., which occurred at his house in London on Oct. 29. The deceased officer was in his ninety-third year, having been born in the year 1794. The date of his first commission was June 15, 1809. He was first employed in active service in the Mahratta War, 1817-19. He served in 1846 in the Caffre War as deputy-assistant adjutant-general, and for his services was mentioned in despatches and made C.B. In the Caffre War, 1851-53, he was chief of the staff during the operations in the Basuto country, and commanded a division at the battle of Berea, and for his conduct he was again mentioned in despatches and gained the medal, and was promoted to K.C.B. He was also a Knight of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order. In 1871 he had risen to the full rank of General and in 1877 he was placed on the list of retired officers, for some years General Cloete had been Colonel of the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire) Regiment, which post he occupied till his death.

General Thomas Staples, of the Indian army, died on Oct. 24 at the residence of his father-in-law, the Ven. Archbishop Wolseley, at the Rectory, Kilrush.

Sir Robert Sheffield, of Normanby, county Lincoln, died at Bath, on Oct. 23. He was the eldest son of Sir Robert, fourth baronet, by Julia, daughter of the late Sir John Newbolt, Chief Justice of Mardras, and was born in December 1823.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS AND THE WELSH FUSILIERS.

A LETTER was received on Oct. 28 from Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Roberts by the Reverend P. W. Green, rector of Llansadwrn, Carnarvonshire, in acknowledgment of an illuminated address presented to Sir Frederick on the occasion of his visit to Lieutenant-General Sir James Hills-Johnes, of Dalancotty, Snowdon. The letter, which is dated Simla, September 26, after acknowledging the receipt of the address, says:—

"Since I had the great honour of being so agreeably welcomed at Llanwrda, your own regiment, the famous 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, has been gaining fresh laurels in Burma. The climate in which it is serving is extremely oppressive, the enemy numerous and persistent, and, although the work is hard and the danger constant, and there is little of the ordinary parade and show of the soldier's life or hope of glory to compensate, nevertheless your gallant representatives have conducted themselves throughout as though the eyes of the world were upon them, and have added considerably to their glorious reputation. Reverend Sir, may I ask you to convey to your parishioners, and to accept yourself, my warm thanks for the kind gift, which I shall ever prize? And please tell them that, should it ever fall to my lot to lead our armies to battle against the enemies of our Queen, it shall be my endeavour to deserve the high opinion they have been good enough to express of my merits as a soldier."

ANOTHER ITALIAN FASTING-MAN.

A YOUNG Italian artist, named Stefano Merlatti, who has had his ambition fired by the success of his fellow-countryman Succi in fasting, is now staying at the Hotel des Etrangers, Rue Tronchet, in Paris, and is determined to rob Succi of the laurels he so recently gained. He regards a fast of thirty days as only a joke, and has undertaken to pass fifty days and nights without anything passing his lips except filtered water. He began his fast at midnight on Tuesday. A medical committee has been organized by Dr. Marechal to watch Merlatti and to ensure the sincerity of the experiment. Merlatti says he was only twelve years old when he accomplished his first experiment in fasting. It was, it seems, when he ran away from school. He relates that, having got away into the country, he amused himself very well for no less than eleven days without ever thinking of eating. Indeed, he maintains, he did not even feel the pangs of hunger, but from time to time drank a little water from the brooks. Since then he has, it seems, frequently spent six, eight, and ten days without taking any sort of food. It was not, however, till he entered the Fine Arts School at Turin that he commenced seriously to train himself to fasting. To prepare for a fast, Merlatti eats very largely during several days. While at Turin, he affirms, he abstained from all food during eighteen days, at the same time following all the classes, and acting, in fact, just as if he was living under normal conditions. His last fast was accomplished in London, where, he says, he fasted thirty-six days. At the expiration of that time he had lost about twelve kilogrammes—a little less than twenty-seven pounds—in weight. Merlatti, who refuses to make any bets on his experiment, says that in undertaking it his sole object is to prove that Succi's mysterious liquid composition is only a mystification, and that the truth is Succi's stomach is simply like his own—capable of enduring a more or less prolonged fast. Merlatti undertakes on the last day of his experiment to take a walk with the doctors watching him from Paris to Bougival.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr. T. L. Reid, B.
Mr. D. G. Macleod, B.
Mr. T. R. G. Cadiz, B.
Col. G. J. Pasley, B.S.C.
Maj. E. L. Durand, B.S.C.
The Rev. Clement Smith, M.A., M.
Col. C. McInroy, M.S.C.
Maj. F. W. Joseph, Bo.S.C.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr. A. E. C. Casey, B.C.S., 6 mo.
Mr. J. Pratt, B.C.S., 3 mo.
Col. R. M. Smith, R.B.Eng., 6 mo.
Capt. F. P. L. White, B.S.C., 6 mo.
Capt. E. C. Wace, R.B.Art., 183 days.
Lt. E. E. Couper, B.S.C. 45 days.
Surg.-Maj. W. R. Hooper, B., 6 mo.
Mr. B. H. Young, M., 6 mo.
Mr. G. St. P. L. Gibson, Bo., 3 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr. J. C. Williams, B.C.S.
Mr. B. L. Gupta, B.C.S.
Mr. F. C. Berry, C.I.E., B.C.S.
Mr. J. Posford, B.C.S.
Mr. J. J. Livesay, B.C.S.
Mr. R. H. Greaves, B.C.S.
Mr. R. Ewing, B.
Mr. S. Smith, B.
Mr. H. E. Wildeblood, B.
Maj. A. Gaselee, B.S.C.
Lieut. A. Elderton, B.S.C.
Mr. J. E. E. Boyd, M.
Col. W. L. N. Knyvett, M.S.C.
Mr. H. P. Jacob, Bo. Bo.
Major M. W. Stevens, Inf.

THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

THE German Emperor arrived at Blankenburg, in the Harz Mountains on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 24, and was received with much enthusiasm by the numerous spectators. In an address of welcome the Burgomaster, Herr Rittmeyer, greeted him as "the German Prince of Peace," and declared that "a closer tie had been formed between the Imperial House and Brunswick, through the beloved Regent, to whom the people of Brunswick vowed fidelity and love." The Emperor answered, "My joy at being in Blankenburg, to which I am bound by pleasant reminiscences, is doubly great, because I am convinced by your speech that I have given the country the right Regent. You see, my dear nephew," he added, turning to Prince Albrecht, "you may be proud of being Regent of this beautiful land." After a gala dinner the Emperor attended the theatre, and on Tuesday he went out shooting.

A MEMORIAL OF THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

THE monument erected in St. Petersburg in memory of the last Russo-Turkish war was unveiled on Sunday, Oct. 24, in the presence of the Emperor and Empress, many members of the imperial family, the troops of the St. Petersburg garrison, and a large and brilliant concourse of officers and men from all parts of Russia, representing regiments which took part in the campaigns of 1876 and 1877. Of the Diplomatic Corps, only General Schweinitz, General Kiver, the Danish Minister, and the Military Attachès, excepting the Turkish, were present at the ceremony. The day was chosen on account of its being the anniversary of the great Battle of Gorney Dubniak. Among the heroes of the war occupying posts of honour were Generals Gourko, Kadetsky, and Schouvaloff, the Russian Ambassador in Berlin. After the unveiling of the monument, the Czar and Czarina attended a luncheon given to the Russian officers on the occasion. His Majesty proposed the following toast: "Gentlemen, in drinking to you, permit me to wish you success and full enjoyment of health in the future. I thank you for the hardships which you underwent during the Russo-Turkish campaign, and I express these thanks in the name of him who is no longer among us. Once more I thank you." The following imperial order of the day to the army and navy, dated the 24th ult., was promulgated:—"The ceremony of unveiling the memorial commemorating the war with Turkey in 1877-78 took place to-day. May this memorial be for all time a memento of the self-denial and heroism of the warriors who, with God's help, have covered the Russian flag and Russian name with fresh glory. On this festal day I address myself to you, commanders, admirals, officers, soldiers, and sailors of my gallant army and heroic fleet, in order to tell you that I trust in your unswerving devotion, and am proud of your deeds of glory; and, with the whole of Russia, I remember with heartfelt gratitude your distinguished services to the throne and the fatherland. May these memories serve as a pledge of the conviction shared by myself and the whole of the Russian people, that in all the trials with which God's providence may visit Russia in the future, Russia's army and fleet will ever maintain the lofty standard of martial heroism and unfading glory which was attained by our ancestors, and has been worthily upheld and advanced before our eyes."

MASSACRE OF NATIVE CHRISTIANS IN UGANDA.

THE Church Missionary Society has received letters by the Zanzibar mail giving painful details of the massacre of native Christians in Uganda by order of King Mwanga, telegraphic intelligence of which was received on the 23rd of September. The persecution broke out in June in consequence of a Christian boy, one of the King's pages, refusing to commit an abominable crime. Many were tortured, mutilated, and speared, and thirty-two were burned alive together. The intercessions of the missionaries were of no avail. Most touching accounts are given of the steadfastness of the victims, and the massacres seem to have quite failed to intimidate the candidates for baptism. Within a week or two afterwards several converts were baptized at their own earnest desire. Meanwhile the printing and circulation of passages of Scripture, prayers, hymns, etc., in the language of Uganda, went on without intermission; and of some of the papers thus printed several editions have been sold to willing purchasers, although the very possession of a Christian leaflet is a source of danger. The letters explaining the telegram which told of Mr. Ashe's "dismissal" from the country and Mr. Mackay's "forcible detention," are not yet to hand. The Church Missionary Society has also received from Uganda the late Bishop Hannington's diary, written up to the very day of his death—a most thrilling and pathetic narrative. It will be published

THE KAFFIR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

IT was announced from Cape Town on Tuesday, October 26, that: "The Pondos have invaded the colonial territory of Xesibeland, where they have burned several kraals. Ten thousand Pondos are now assembled on the border. The Cape Government is raising a volunteer force to act against them." A later telegram announces that the Pondos have been dispersed, and that tranquillity is now restored. According to a telegram received by the Cape Government agent in London from the secretary for native affairs, the facts of the invasion were as follows:—"The Pondos made one of their bouncing demonstrations on the border, raiding into the Xesibe country, burning a few kraals, and retreated. Next day the Xesibes retaliated and burned a few Pondo kraals. Some long-range shots were fired on both occasions in the usual fashion."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Nuddea 1,932 tons Captain A. B Cave, having obtained her port clearance yesterday, sails this morning for Galle with ballast.

THE s. s. Sheikh, carrying British colours, 1,283 tons, Captain J. B. Crawford, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Leghorn via Canal.

THE ship Golden Horn, 1,842 tons, Captain S. Skinner, consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co. yesterday afternoon arrive in our harbour, from New York (July 29). She brings 74,000 boxes of kerosine oil from the above-named port.

A. B. I. S. N. vessel tons, 1,988. Captain Black, arrived id our harbour yesterday from Calcutta (Oct. 27) with cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. Miles, Miss Winkler, and sister, Mr. Vanderstraaten and Mr. Neill, ane 90 native and 3 European deck passengers.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Peshawar, 2,130 tons, Commander L. H. Moab, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday morning, with the outward bound mails of the 21st ultimo from London. She touched, en route at Suez Canal on the 5th and Aden on the 10th inst. The names of the passengers she brings appear elsewhere.

THE s.s. Clive, one of Her Majesty's troopship, Commander B. P. Creigh, sailed from these shores day before yesterday for Cutch Mandvi and Bhuj, with families of the 14th Regt., N. I., from Bhuj. She takes on board the 10 Regt., N. I., for Karachi, en route for Quetta, from whence on her return voyage, she will convey the 14th Native Infantry to Bhuj.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

16TH NOVEMBER.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Inchmaree..	1787	F. Major.........	A	J. Mackintosh.
„ Belgravia ...	3274	W. H. Boothby..	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Ravenna ..	..	....	D	P. & O. Co.
„ C. Graham..	1911	T. White	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ Wingate....	1366	J. Thompson ..	G	C. Maneckji.
„ Lamport....	1579	L. P. Cross......	K	McCulloch.
„ Atrato	...	....	L	F. Muir & Co.
„ W. Hall	2690	T. Collins	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ Nuddea	..	....	N	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ Sheik	1283	S. C. Barr	O	S. E. Barr.
„ Algoma	..	....	P	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Westbourne	...	....	Q	J. Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
16	Peshawar (s)	Moat..........	London.
	Scindia (s).........	Black	Calcutta, Oct. 27.
	Golden Horn	Skinner	New York, July 29.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
15	Clive (s)	Creigh	Bhuj.
16	Assyria (s)	Tin..........	P. Gulf & Karachi.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Chilka, for Rangoon and Moulmein.
„ Pachumba, from Kutch, Mandvi and Karachi.
Barque Heros, for Zanzibar.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Sheikh, Crawford, for Leghorn.
„ Nuddea, A. B. Cave, for Galle.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
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BEST INVALID PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality and very highly recommended by medical practitioners for invalids and convalescents. Price Rs. 27 per case of one dozen quarts.

FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

SEASONABLE BEVERAGES.

	Nett 1 doz. botts. Rs.	a.
BORDEAUX WINE, Sound and Bright	12	0
LIME JUICE CORDIAL	14	0
NORFOLK CIDER (dry)	8	8
STONE'S QUININE WINE ...	15	0

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BODGER, WARBURTON & Co
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

THE remaining Stocks of Choice CLARETS SHERRIES, CHAMPAGNES and WHITE WINES, also WHISKIES and BRANDIES to be sold at less than cost prices in Bombay.

For prices and further particulars apply to

C. P. WARBURTON & Co.,
MILITARY SQUARE.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'or	Rs. 55 0	Rs 58 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	,, 52 0	,, 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 58 0	,, 60 0
Dry Elite Choix Champagne	,, 46 0	,, 48 0
First Quality Dry	,, 38 0	,, 40 0
From Messrs. Deutz and Geldermann Ay-en-Champagne.		
Goldlack, extra	,, 44 0	,, 47 0

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. Pabstmann, Sohn, Mayence.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Geisenheimer	,, 17 0	,, ...
Leibfraumilch	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein	,, 21 0	,, ...
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Marcobrunner	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 34 0	,, ...
From Otto Prumm, Mayence.		
Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Liebfraumilch	,, —	,, 21 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	,, 18 0	,, 21 0
Josefshofer	,, 28 0	,, ...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Steinberger	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Scharzhofberger	,, 34 0	,, ...
Johannisberger	,, 35 0	38 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.

From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	...

PORTWINES.

From J. W. Burmester, Oporto.		
Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine ,,	,, 22 0	—
Very fine ,,	,, 27 0	...
Most particular Preserved Old Red Port.	,, 38 0	—

CLARETS.

From Messrs. H. & C. Balaresque, Bordeaux.		
Medoc	,, 10 8	..
Chateau de Frands	,, 13 0	Rs. 15
St. Julien Medoc	,, 14 0	—
Les Canons	,, 16 0	,, 18
Chateau Grand Lebrun	,, 18 0	—
Chateau Leoville	,, 19 0	...
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe	,, 21 0	—
Chateau Lafitte	,, 23 0	...
Chateau Manvesin	, 27 0	...
From Munzer & Spann.		
St. Estephe	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Haut Canon	,, 15 0	,, 17 0
Margaux Medoc	,, 17 0	,, 19 0
Chateau Larose	,, 28 0	..
From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23
Cru de Barreyre	, 16 0	...
From J. Roemer & Sohn, Wien.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	..
Chateau Roemer	,, 16 0	...
From Franz Scarvasy.		
Carlovitz	12 0	

BRANDY.

F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0
Cognac, Fine Champagne Red Bars } Munzer-spiis	,, 24 0
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules	,, 26 0
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	,, 29 0
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	,, 76 0
H. Montroc and Co. * * *	,, 18

BURGUNDY.

From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.	
Volnay	Rs. 21 0
Chambertin	,, 26 0

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 0
,, ,, ,,	,, 22 0
Ben Cruachan's Blend*	,, 20 0
Cairndhu Blend	,, 16

BEER.

	Per doz. qts.	Per doz.
St. Pauli Beer	Rs. 6 4	,, 3 12
Mainzer Export Beer	,, 5 8	,, ..
Hamburger Export Beer	,, 5 4	,, ..
Bavarian Export Beer	,, 6 0	,, 3 8
Grimm's Pilsener Beer	,, 5 4	..
Pilsener Beer	,, 5 8	,, 3 8
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	,, 5 4	,, ...

SUNDRIES.

Vin Marasque, a case of 24 Bottles	,, 40 0	..
Finest Kummel	Rs. 30 0	Rs. ...
Superior Vermouth	,, 19 0	..
Finest do	,, 20 0	..
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 19 to 29.	Rs. 0 11	per lb.
Best Swiss Honey in tins of 2 lbs.	,, 2 4	per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Do. do do	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Italian Butter Finest, extra quality	½ lb. tin at Rs.	0 9
	1 do.	1 0
	2 do.	1 12

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & CO., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Smal Tin.
Asparagus	Rs 2 8	Rs 1 8
Celery	,, ...	,, 0 12
French Beans	,, ...	,, 0 9
Young Cut Beans	,, —	,, 0 9
Smoked Sausages	,, ..	,, 1 8
Small Sausages	,, —	,, 1 6
Pease for Soup	,, —	,, 0 12

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Rampart-row.

Bombay, Aug. 15, 1886.

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9. Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary

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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both an appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS it is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
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TODAR MAL.

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Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

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CONTAINING PURE NORWEGIAN PINE TAR.

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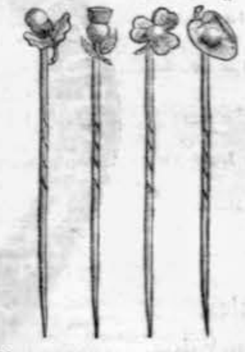

These Pins are also admirably adapted for LADIES' USE, and are, indeed, fashionable for the purpose being worn in the bonnet strings and dress.

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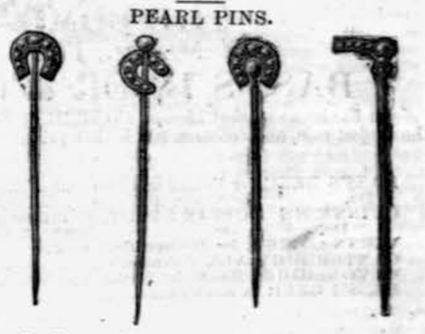

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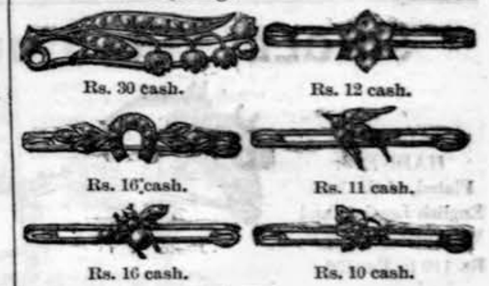

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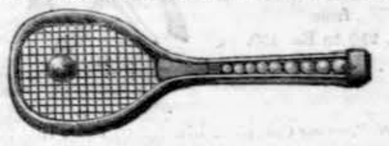

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Without the Pearls, Rs. 27, cash, complete in Morocco Case.

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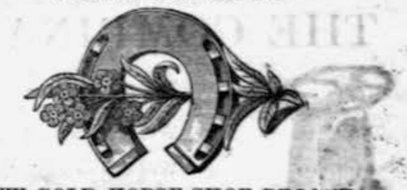
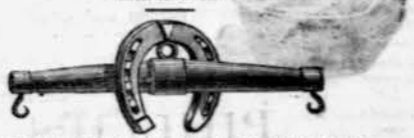


NEW GOLD HORSE-SHOE BROOCH,
with Blue Enamel Forget-me-Not Spray.
This is a remarkably pretty Brooch.
Rs. 45 cash.



SPLINTER BAR AND HORSE-SHOE GOLD BROOCH.
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Ditto set with Diamonds.
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HAMILTON & CO.,
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for the excellence of their Pianofortes.

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TO NATIVE CHIEFS, RAJAHS AND OTHERS.
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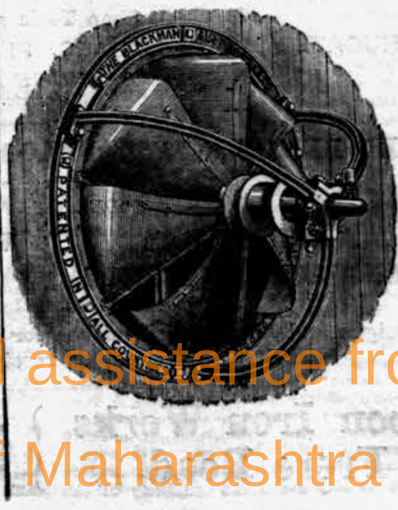

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THE "BLACKMAN ROTARY PUNKAH"
(Registered).

For use in Dwelling-houses, Barracks, Hospital-wards, Ships, &c. Is portable, and is worked by hand power, Air entirely changed or merely kept in circulation, as may be desired.

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TREACHER'S OWN BRAND.

LIGHT PILSENER BEER.

[Bottled at the Brewery specially for TREACHER & Co., Ld., and highly recommended as the Best Light Beer in the Indian Market.

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REGISTERED
BOTTLED AT THE PILSENER BREWERY
FOR THE UNDERSIGNED ONLY
Treacher & Co
LIMITED
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This Beer is supplied under the Company's usual guarantee as to quality and condition, and all those desirous of a "GENUINE LIGHT MALT LIQUOR" should give "TREACHER'S PILSENER" a trial.

Bottles,
Rs. 5-12 per doz.
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BASS'S BEER & GUINNESS'S STOUT.

In the home market Messrs. FOSTER & SONS' bottling is considered much the best, has by far the largest sale, and commands a higher price.

	Bottles. Rs. a.	Half Bottles. Rs. a.	
BASS'S BEER, by Foster and Son	6 6	4 6	per doz. Cash.
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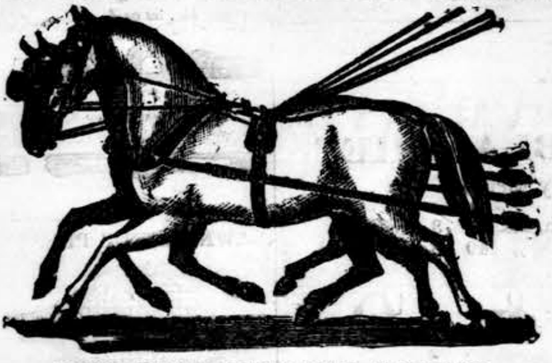
SINGLE HARNESS, Plated, of the best English Leather and Workmanship, from Rs. 110 to Rs. 190.

DOUBLE do. from Rs. 250 to Rs. 450.



SINGLE HARNESS, Brass-mounted, our own make, well known for its durability, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 145.

DOUBLE do. from Rs. 250 to Rs. 290.

Tandem, Brass-mounted, from Rs. 235 to Rs. 290.

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SADDLERS, HARNESS, BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS:

SUCCESSORS TO { **BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,** BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD. { P. GRANT AND SON.

THE COMBINATION LAMP STOVE.

THE MOST MARVELLOUS COMBINATION OF HEAT AND LIGHT EVER KNOWN. POSITIVELY THE BEST AND CHEAPEST CONTRIVANCE EVER INVENTED.

Width of flame, 4 in. Only a few minutes required to boil a large kettle of water.

Will boil or cook for 13 hours with one filling, and at the same time furnish a bright and agreeable light, equal to four ordinary oil lamps, for reading, sewing, &c., &c.

Invaluable to the Camper, the Voyager, the Householder, the Trader; and in fact, to anyone in want of quick and reliable heat and light, this stove is indispensable.

Strong and durably made. Decidedly ornamental, with enamelled base and bronze finish. At all times convenient and always ready.

Rs. 7-8.

PHILLIPS AND Co., Ld.,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MAISON DE MODES.

MRS. LAKE

HAS the pleasure to announce that she has JUST RECEIVED, from LONDON and PARIS, a NEW and SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of all the most

FASHIONABLE GOODS.

MRS. LAKE,
MAISON DE MODES,
RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

MESSRS. HAROON CASSUM & Co.

TAILORS, SHIRT MAKERS AND OUTFITTERS,

HAVE received a Fresh Stock of HELMETS of different shapes and kinds at following prices:—

		Rs
Drab felt Helmet, complete protection from sunstroke, comfortable and well wearing	from	15
Drab felt Helmet, light and well ventilated, very durable	from	7 to 10
The Shikar Helmet, extra Stout, Strong and well made of brown or white Drill, a good Shooting Hat		10
White Drill Regulation Helmet, a strong and useful Helmet		10
Helmet, finest white doe, cork body, well ventilated, leather Chin-strap		16

All sorts of finest quality Helmets, black felt Hats, Terai Hats, Tweed Caps and Hats, &c. at lowest possible prices.

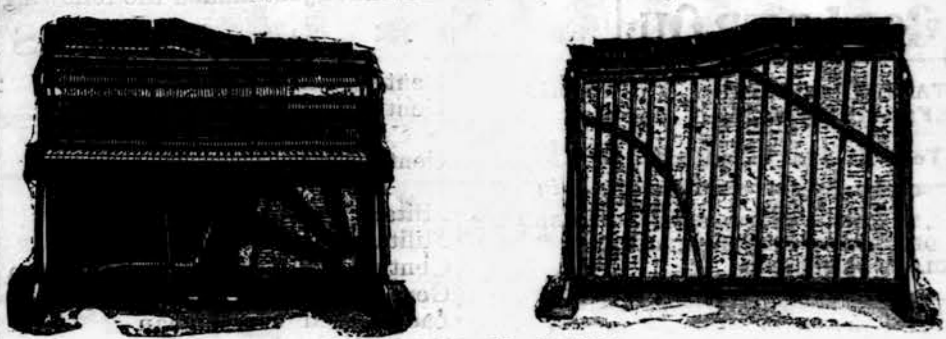
CALL AND SEE.

38, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY;
AND 103, OXFORD STREET, SECUNDERABAD.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL PIANOFORTES,

Entirely new construction throughout, including the recent improvements producing so elastic a touch that all gradations, from the most subdued whisper to the greatest fortissimo passage, can be accomplished with delightful effect.



Times of India March 1886.

BRONSMEAD'S PIANOS.—The extreme simplicity combined with the obvious efficiency of Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons' new patent method of securing the wires of their pianos, excites a feeling of surprise that it should not have been thought of and adopted before, rather than one of wonder at the ingenuity of the inventor. This, however, does not detract in any way from the intrinsic value of the improvement, which if it fulfils the results expected of it, and we are inclined to believe that it will, cannot fail to commend itself more particularly to residents of remote mofussil stations where the visits of the piano tuner are few and far between. Messrs. Marcks and Co., Ld., the sole agents for the patentees, guarantee that the pianos constructed on the improved principle will not get out of tune in twelve months, but as the invention is not yet six months old, it is manifest that their confidence must be based on something other than experience. Every one is familiar with the way in which the wires have hitherto been fastened round pins fixed tightly in the wooden sounding board and tuned by turning the pins with a key.

After inspecting Messrs. John Brinsmead's piano with their patent improvement, we too feel convinced of the impossibility of the tension giving out at this point, which has always been the weak one, while the delicacy and purity of tone for which these makers are justly famous are as conspicuous as ever.

NEW PRICE LIST AND NEW DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET "THE NEW ERA OF THE PIANOFORTE" FREE ON APPLICATION TO

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SOLE AGENTS,
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CALCUTTA,

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"HENRY'S THILUM" has been used in my own family, and its use recommended by me to others. As an emollient, anodyne, and detergent application, it is one of surpassing virtue. In Rheumatic affections, its efficacy, when well rubbed in, cannot be questioned. While its fragrance effectually meets one of the greatest objections to unguents in general.

Barmore, Bridge of Allan,
23rd June, 1881.

W. J. VANSOMEREN, M.D.,
Surgeon-General (Madras Retired).

"THE CYCLIST," OF 5TH AUGUST, 1885, AT PAGE 1043, SAYS: "THILUM,"—when we introduced this preparation to our readers a few weeks since, we did so upon the experience of a proxy. Since then we have had the pleasure of a personal application, for one day last week, when riding from Daventry rather smartly, our right knee gave out, and it was with some difficulty we reached home. The application of "THILUM," however, to the knee joint that night, the next morning, and the following evening, *effectually settled the matter*, and we have felt nothing of the weak knee since. On a subsequent occasion, too, we mounted a tandem on which the handles were too low, and struck our thighs each time the pedals went round. A smart ride of ten miles upon this machine induced a painful bruise, and we fully expected being stiff and lame the next day. A good application of "THILUM," however, after a bath in the evening, *likewise settled this matter, and we felt no more of the inconvenience.*

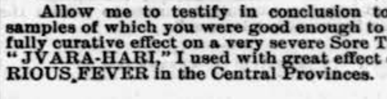
A member of our staff speaks highly of it as a cure for *toothache*, and altogether it has, in our hands, proved itself to be all that its introducers claim for it, *and we can, thoroughly and strongly, recommend it.*

S. GOLDER, 65, Buts, Coventry, writes on August 4th, 1885:

"Please send me a large tin per return, as I am off for a tour. Find it better than Elliman's Embrocation.

Price 6 as., 12 as., and Re. 1 per pot. Family pots Rs. 3 each contains as much as 4 one Re. pots.

I have suffered for eight long months with Assam (bad Malarious) fever, and took 2½ ounces of Quinine and 105 grains (min. ?) of Tincture of Arsenicum, but nothing had the desired effect, but Henry's "JVARA-HARI," which I consider *worth its weight in gold*. It was recommended to me by a friend, after I was thoroughly disgusted with all medicines, and no hope of ever getting rid of the nasty fever; and on his recommendation ordered ½ dozen Bottles; so from personal experience I can state that it only wants to be tried to be always used.—E. GASPER. Calcutta, 29th Feb. 1884.



Allow me to testify in conclusion to the efficacy of both your "THILUM" & "JVARA-HARI," samples of which you were good enough to give me when in Madras. The "THILUM" had a wonderfully curative effect on a very severe Sore Throat that I suffered from which it relieved instantly while the "JVARA-HARI," I used with great effect on a Lady who was suffering from a bad attack of MALARIOUS FEVER in the Central Provinces.

R. KNIGHT, Calcutta.

THE HONORABLE G. O'CALLAGHAN, UMBALLA, writes: "JVARA-HARI." It is a dead cure for fever amongst natives; they all swear by it and say that it is worth Quinine a hundred times over, so please send six bottles.

Price 8 as., one Re., and Rs. 1-8 per Bottle, packing free if 6 bottles are taken in parcel.

TRADE MARK HIPPACEA

The Stable requisite for *Broken knees, Bruises, Stiffness, Cuts, Cracked Heels, Swellings, Sore shoulders and backs, Bites, and Stings of Insects, &c., &c., Mange* and other skin diseases of Horses, Dogs, Cows, &c.

Price ¼ lb. tin, Rs. 3; ½ lb., Rs. 6; 1 lb., Rs. 11; 2 lb., Rs. 20.

TESTIMONIALS.

I have tried your sample of the "HIPPACEA" on one of my horses with a sore back. It was a very severe case caused by a side saddle when hunting in a hilly country; I found it heal the wound, and also encourage the growth of hair more quickly and better than any remedy I have ever yet tried, and in a light case it was really wonderful. Being the hunting season and my horses so liable to hurt, I sent at once for more not caring to be without it in my stables, having proved its really excellent virtue.

Montpelier Riding School,
Bath, November 25th, 1884.

JAMES ROBERTS,
Riding Master.

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This remedy has long been before the public under the name of Compound Essence of Omum and Camphor.

Is an effectual remedy for CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, FLATULENCE, COLIC, SPASMS in STOMACH and BOWELS, &c.

N.B.—For women who suffer from Dysmenhorrhœa this preparation is invaluable.

Price 8 Ans., 1 R. and 1½. Packing 4 Ans. either size.

TESTIMONIAL.

Diarrhœa, Colic.—I have much pleasure in testifying to the wonderful efficacy of the "Compound Essence of Omum and Camphor," manufactured by F. H. BOWDEN of Madras. It has been tried by me repeatedly in cases of Diarrhœa, Colic accompanied by flatulence, and other spasmodic affections, and I have always found it infallible. No family should be without a bottle or two of this specific.

E. TRUTWEIN,
Apothecary.

Trichinopoly, 1st May, 1884.

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